

2017-11-30

Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional- and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution

Hawkins, SJ

<http://hdl.handle.net/10026.1/12668>

10.1016/j.marpolbul.2017.01.068

Marine Pollution Bulletin

Elsevier

All content in PEARL is protected by copyright law. Author manuscripts are made available in accordance with publisher policies. Please cite only the published version using the details provided on the item record or document. In the absence of an open licence (e.g. Creative Commons), permissions for further reuse of content should be sought from the publisher or author.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. Marine pollution bulletin, 124(2), pp.573-586.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional- and local-scale impacts: the case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution

S.J. Hawkins^{a,b}, A.J. Evans^{a,b}, N. Mieszkowska^{b,c}, L.C. Adams^b, S. Bray^{d,e}, M.T. Burrows^f, L.B. Firth^g, M.J. Genner^h, K.M.Y. Leungⁱ, P.J. Moore^j, K. Pack^b, H. Schuster^a, D.W. Sims^b, M. Whittington^k, E.C.

Southward^b

^aOcean and Earth Science, University of Southampton, National Oceanography Centre Southampton, Southampton SO17 3ZH, UK

^bThe Marine Biological Association of the UK, The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth PL1 2PB, UK

^cSchool of Environmental Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GP, UK

^dSchool of Biological Sciences, University of Southampton, Southampton SO17 1BJ, UK

^eAHTI Ltd. Unit 16, Highcroft Industrial Estate, Enterprise Road, Waterlooville, Hampshire PO8 0BT, UK

^fDepartment of Ecology, Scottish Association for Marine Science, Scottish Marine Institute, Oban PA37 1QA, UK

^gSchool of Biological and Marine Sciences, Plymouth University, Plymouth PL4 8AA, UK

^hSchool of Biological Sciences, University of Bristol, Bristol BS8 1TQ, UK

ⁱSchool of Biological Sciences, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulan Road, Hong Kong

^jInstitute of Biological, Environmental and Rural Sciences, Aberystwyth University, Aberystwyth SY23 3FG, UK

^kInternational Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Ltd., 1 Oliver's Yard, 55 City Road, London EC1Y 1HQ, UK

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Corresponding author: Dr Ally J. Evans, allyevans01@gmail.com, Ocean and Earth Science, University of Southampton, National Oceanography Centre Southampton, Southampton, SO17 3ZH, UK; The Marine Biological Association of the UK, The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth PL1 2PB, UK

Abstract

Marine ecosystems are subject to anthropogenic change at global, regional and local scales. Global drivers interact with regional- and local-scale impacts of both a chronic and acute nature. Natural fluctuations and those driven by climate change need to be understood to diagnose local- and regional-scale impacts, and to inform assessments of recovery. Three case studies are used to illustrate the need for long-term studies: (i) separation of the influence of fishing pressure from climate change on bottom fish in the English Channel; (ii) recovery of rocky shore assemblages from the *Torrey Canyon* oil spill in the southwest of England; (iii) interaction of climate change and chronic Tributyltin pollution affecting recovery of rocky shore populations following the *Torrey Canyon* oil spill. We emphasize that “baselines” or “reference states” are better viewed as envelopes that are dependent on the time window of observation. Recommendations are made for adaptive management in a rapidly changing world.

Keywords: Climate change, Long-term monitoring, Overfishing, Pollution, *Torrey Canyon* oil spill, Tributyltin (TBT)

1 Introduction

The world's oceans are rapidly changing. The climate of the Earth is changing, largely due to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions (see IPCC 2014 and references therein). Climate projections anticipate a warmer and more extreme world of droughts, floods, and stormier and rising seas (see IPCC 2014 for review). Dissolution of emitted carbon dioxide is also causing the pH of the oceans to decrease (Doney et al., 2009). Interacting with these global environmental changes are a variety of other anthropogenic impacts acting on marine ecosystems at a variety of spatial and temporal scales. These include global-scale impacts, such as removal of large widely-migrating long-lived apex pelagic predators (Estes et al., 2011; Jackson et al., 2001; Myers and Worm, 2003; Veit et al., 1997) and global homogenisation of marine biota through invasion of non-native species (Firth et al., 2016; Olden et al., 2004; Stachowicz et al., 2002b). Some pollutants also operate at global scales. For example, mercury can accumulate and bio-magnify up food webs to large pelagic species such as tuna (Cai et al., 2007; UNEP, 2013). Perfluorated compounds are another example of a globally pervasive pollutant (e.g. Ahrens et al., 2010). Pollution by plastic litter and its breakdown to microplastics can now also be considered a global issue (Andrady, 2011; Browne et al., 2011; Thompson et al., 2004).

Regional-scale impacts include overfishing of demersal (bottom) fish (Hutchings, 2000; Jennings and Kaiser, 1998; Tillin et al., 2006), eutrophication of semi-enclosed seas such as the Adriatic (Barmawidjaja et al., 1995; Crema et al., 1991) and Baltic (Bonsdorff et al., 1997; Suikkanen et al.,

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

2007), and damming of major river systems such as the Yangtze (Jiao et al., 2007). There are pollutants that have been prevalent at the regional scale, such as Tributyltin (TBT) pollution that influenced extensive areas of coastline all over the world between the 1970s and 2000s (e.g. much of the south coast of England was affected due to multiple sources from adjacent marinas and ports; Bray et al., 2012; Bryan et al., 1986; Spence et al., 1990).

Many impacts occur at local scales, such as habitat loss and degradation due to urban developments for transport infrastructure, industrial plants, tourism and residential property (Firth et al., 2016). These impacts are usually the result of local decision-making by the public or private sector. Such impacts can, however, scale up to have regional-scale implications (Airoidi and Beck, 2007; Lotze et al., 2006). A classic example is the northern Adriatic coast where local municipalities have modified the coast to support tourism at the scale of less than a km. These interventions now occur almost continuously over 100 s of km of coastline, with shore-parallel and -perpendicular sea defences, often coupled with beach replenishment schemes (Airoidi et al., 2005).

In this perspective article, we examine how broad-scale climatic fluctuations and more recent global climate change interact with regional- and local-scale impacts on the marine environment (see also Hawkins, 2012). We start by examining the interaction of climate fluctuations with regional-scale fishing pressure, taking advantage of observations of fish populations in the English Channel stretching back over 100 years. We then consider the interaction of climate fluctuations with recovery from local acute pollution, using the example of the *Torrey Canyon* oil spill of 1967 and its subsequent “clean-up” using toxic industrial cleaning agents as dispersants (hereafter we will refer to these cleaning agents as dispersants – at the time these were widely called detergents, e.g. Smith 1968; retrospectively, they are now referred to as Type 1 dispersants). Finally, we discuss how more than two stressors can interact, using the example of acute local pollution from the *Torrey Canyon* incident, chronic regional pollution from Tributyltin-based anti-fouling paints, and climate

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

fluctuations and recent change. We use these case studies to make the case for long-term and broad-scale observations for better understanding of recovery from both acute and chronic pollution. We highlight the importance of considering “baseline” or “reference” conditions as envelopes viewed over appropriate timescales. We also emphasise that existing, known and newer emerging pollutants must be viewed in the context of multiple interacting impacts on the marine environment.

2 Case studies

2.1 Case Study 1 – interactions of overfishing and climate change in the English Channel

Fluctuations in climate have long been known to drive changes in fish populations and assemblage composition (Cushing, 1973), particularly in pelagic species. Since Medieval times, in the English Channel climate fluctuations have led to ‘switches’ between cold-water Atlantic herring (*Clupea harengus*) and warm-water European pilchards (also known as sardines, *Sardina pilchardus*) (Hawkins et al., 2003, 2013; Russell et al., 1971; Southward, 1980; Southward et al., 1988). The changes before the 19th century occurred before fishing became sufficiently industrialised to influence pelagic fish stocks. For bottom-living species, fishing pressure has been ever-increasing since the advent of trawling in the sailing era, exacerbated by the onset of mechanised industrial-scale fishing in the late 19th Century (Jennings and Kaiser, 1998; Robinson, 1996; Russell, 1942; Thurstan et al., 2014). Signs of declines in fish catches as a consequence of overfishing were evident by the 1880s (Garstang, 1900; Russell, 1942; Sims and Southward, 2006). This led to the first formal fisheries investigations and the formation of research bodies in the UK. These included the Marine Biological Association of the UK (MBA), established in 1884 to pursue the study of marine life, both for its scientific interest and because of the need to know more about the life-histories and habits of food fishes (Southward and Roberts, 1984).

The various investigations by the MBA – commenced in the late 1880s and given new momentum in the 1900s by the International Investigations of the newly-formed International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES) – provide an excellent fisheries-independent database, based on standard hauls around sampling station L4 in the western English Channel off Plymouth (Mieszkowska et al., 2014b; Southward et al., 2004). Records spanning over 100 years have been invaluable for attempting to disentangle the influence of climate fluctuations (Fig. 1a) and more recent rapid climate change from increasing fishing pressure (Genner et al., 2010, 2004; Hawkins et al., 2003, 2013; Southward et al., 2004). The latter has occurred as fishing switched from an artisanal craft, powered by wind and oars, to an industry, powered by coal and later oil. The fishing industry expanded in response to rapid growth of remote urban markets, aided by refrigeration and better transport links, particularly railways.

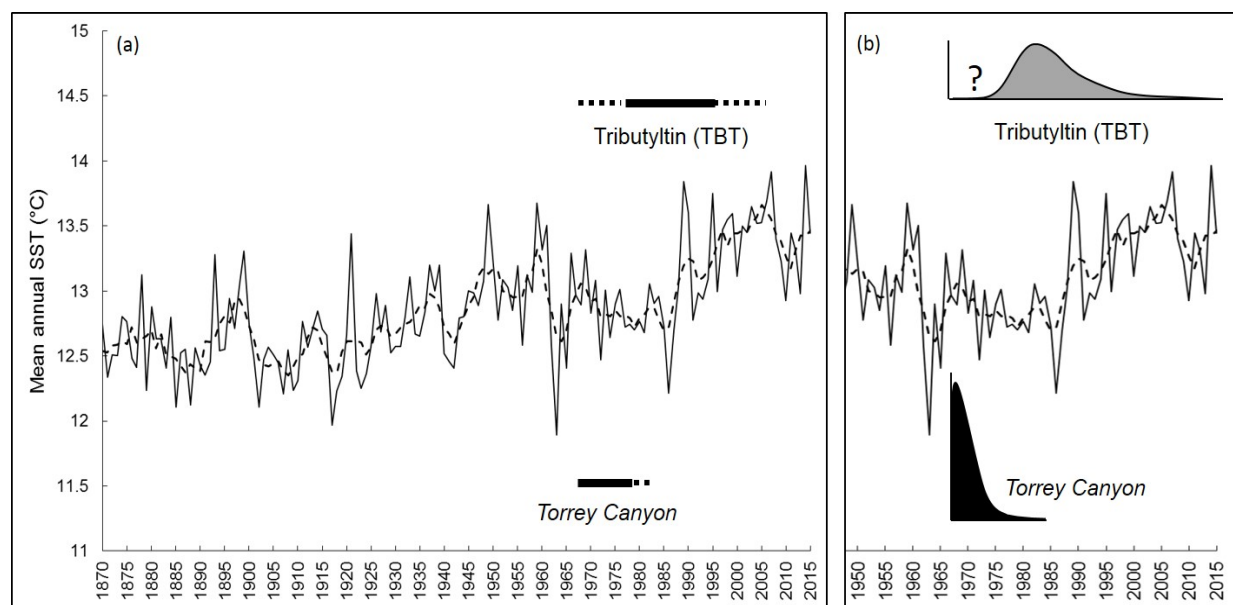


Fig. 1 (a) Mean annual Sea Surface Temperature (SST) 1870–2015 off Plymouth, UK (data from Met Office Hadley Centre) (solid line: annual mean temperature; dashed line: 5-year running average); (b) Sea Surface Temperature during the time window of detailed observations on rocky shores in southwest England from 1950s to date. In (a) duration of acute pollution from the *Torrey Canyon* oil spill and chronic pollution from Tributyltin (TBT) based antifouling paints is indicated by bars (solid bar: greatest impact; dotted bar: onset or recovery). In (b) the onset and severity of acute pollution

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

from the *Torrey Canyon* and chronic TBT pollution in southwest England are represented schematically (y-axis: estimated severity of impact; “?”: unknown onset of pollution).

During the 130-year duration of scientific research and monitoring at the MBA, considerable changes have occurred in the composition of bottom-fish assemblages off Plymouth (Genner et al., 2010, 2004; McHugh et al., 2011). The abundance of skates and rays (Rajidae) greatly reduced through the twentieth century (Fig. 2a), largely because their slow growth, late maturation and low fecundity rendered them vulnerable to overfishing (Dulvy and Reynolds, 2002). Some species, such as the common skate (*Raja batis*) and angel shark (*Squatina squatina*) that were once plentiful are now biologically-extinct in the English Channel, as well as the Irish Sea (Brander, 1981; Griffiths et al., 2010; McHugh et al., 2011). Observations off Plymouth are mirrored across European shelf seas (Dulvy et al., 2000), but the extended duration of the Plymouth datasets allows interpretation of when fisheries-induced biodiversity loss has taken place.

Many of the observed changes in assemblage composition in the Plymouth time-series have been driven by climate. For example, catches of bream (Sparidae) (Fig. 2b) reflect climate fluctuations well: rarely being caught during cold periods (i.e. 1900s–1920s and 1960s–early 1980s), whilst being much more frequently caught during the warmer periods (1950s). Recent catches (2000 onwards) have been much higher than previously recorded, as befits a period when human-driven rapid warming has been recognised – although catches have dropped off a little since the recent colder period 2009–2013 (see Fig. 1). Such changes were reflected in shifts in whole assemblage composition, strongly correlated with temperature (Genner et al., 2010, 2004). The effects of temperature have been most notable in small-bodied species, suggesting that the climate-responses of larger-bodied species have been masked in the region due to the overwhelming pressure of fishing (Genner et al., 2010).

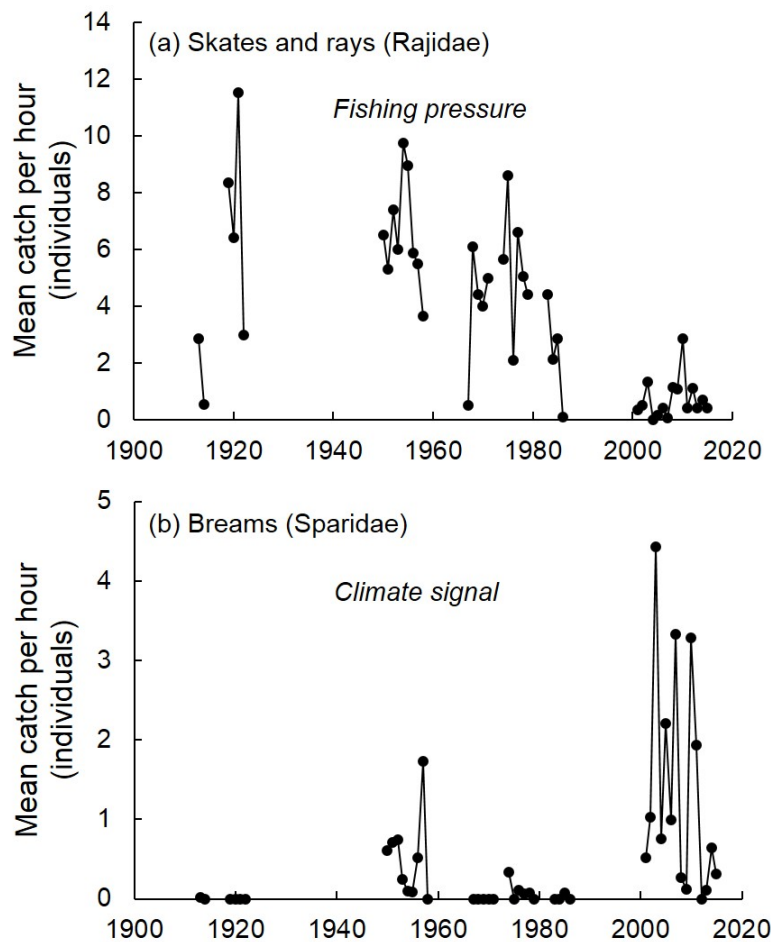


Fig. 2 Mean annual catches of (a) skates and rays (family: Rajidae) showing vulnerability to fishing pressure and (b) breams (family: Sparidae) showing response to climate, recorded over 100 years from MBA standard hauls around the L4 sampling station off Plymouth (see Genner et al., 2004, 2010 for details).

The observed changes off Plymouth mirror those seen more widely across the European continental shelf. Species with typically southern distributions have locally increased in abundance, whilst those with typically northern distributions have locally declined (Simpson et al., 2011). It is possible that climate change and fishing have had compounding interactive effects on stocks, as has been reported in other systems (Lindgren et al., 2013). Several mechanisms have been proposed. For example, rapid climate change can influence phenological cycles, leading to mismatches of larvae with planktonic food and subsequent poor recruitment, thereby reducing resilience to overfishing

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

(Beaugrand et al., 2003; Edwards and Richardson, 2004). Additionally, or alternatively, resilience to climate change may be reduced in overfished stocks that possess lower portfolio of genetic and phenotypic diversity (Planque et al., 2010; Schindler et al., 2010), potentially increasing the probability of mismatches between larval release and larval food supply, that can lead to poor recruitment (Cushing, 1973).

Climate change has led to apparent geographic shifts in the distributions of some fish species on the European continental shelf (Montero-Serra et al., 2015; Perry et al., 2005). Such gains at the poleward range edge are expected to be matched by losses at the southern range edge. However, evidence over recent years is more suggestive of climate-driven changes in abundance of existing species occurring locally and over decadal scales, rather than rapid regional-scale invasions and extirpation of species as a consequence of thermal variability. Such changes may also not be spatially consistent (Simpson et al., 2011). Individual fish do not necessarily track optimal thermal environments for growth (Neat and Righton, 2007). Taken together, this pattern is suggestive of responses to climate change being complex and mediated by the numerous context-dependent variables, including the availability of suitable habitat at appropriate depth (Rutterford et al., 2015), as well as abundance of appropriate food resources, and the impact of antagonists (fisheries, predators, competitors and pathogens).

2.2 Case Study 2 – the Torrey Canyon oil spill

The *Torrey Canyon* ran aground off the coast of Cornwall, southwest England, on 17 March 1967, containing nearly 120,000 T of Kuwaiti crude oil. This was the first major oil spill in UK waters and the largest from a tanker to date at that time (see Table 1 summarising selected major oil spill incidents), prompting a major clean-up response. There was much political interest at the highest level with the then Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, owning a holiday home on the nearby Isles of

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Scilly. The armed forces were mobilised (see Smith, 1968 for overview of events): the Navy coordinated the response; the Air Force bombed the wreck once salvage operations failed; the Navy tracked and sprayed dispersant on the oil at sea; the Army were deployed to clean it up once ashore. At the time, there was no past experience to draw upon; nor was there a plan to hand for dealing with such a spill. The subsequent practice of oil spill contingency planning and specialist response units (e.g. the Oil Pollution Research Unit, Oil Spill Response Limited, the International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation) were a direct result of this and other incidents. Regulations and guidelines have also been developed by the International Maritime Organisation, reinforced by international agreements (e.g. the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) 1973).

An emergency committee and task force under the overall direction of the Navy was established. The Marine Biological Association of the UK (MBA) was also mobilised to provide scientific advice (see Smith 1968 for details). The scientific staff of the MBA were tasked with emergency investigations into the toxicity of the oil, the dispersants used in the clean-up operation, and the oil-dispersant mixture. MBA staff members were also employed to survey the immediate environmental effects at sea and on the shore. *Sarsia*, the research vessel of the MBA, was dispatched and arrived on-site within 10 days of the grounding. The crew recorded the extent of the slick and investigated tainting of bottom fish by oil under the slick and also the impacts on birds (see Smith, 1968 for full account).

Table 1 Selected oil spill incidents from ships and installations (various sources including International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation (ITOPF) database).

Incident	Date	Location	Oil Spilt (Tonnes)
Torrey Canyon	1967	West Cornwall, UK	118,000
Amoco Cadiz	1978	West Brittany, France	223,000

Exxon Valdez	1989	Alaska, USA	38,000
Arabian Gulf installations	1991	Kuwait	> 1 million
Braer	1993	Shetland Islands, UK	85,000
Sea Empress	1996	Pembrokeshire, UK	72,000
Erika	1999	Bay of Biscay, France	20,000 ^a
Prestige	2002	Cape Finisterre, Spain	63,000 ^a
Hebei Spirit	2007	Taejan, South Korea	11,000
Deep Water Horizon installation	2010	Gulf of Mexico, USA	~ 7 million

^aHeavy fuel oil

On accessible shorelines, excessive amounts of toxic organic solvents were sprayed onto the oil when it reached the shore, killing virtually all intertidal grazers, particularly limpets of the genus *Patella* (Hawkins and Southward, 1992; Smith, 1968; Southward and Southward, 1978). Along less accessible stretches of coast, drums of dispersant were pitched over the clifftops to rupture on the rocks below. In total around 10,000 T of dispersant were applied to the 14,000 T of oil estimated to have come ashore in west Cornwall (Smith, 1968). The crude oil proved considerably less toxic to marine life than the dispersants applied and the oil-dispersant mixture (Smith, 1968). The subsequent recovery of shores from the spill (Southward and Southward, 1978) mirrored the succession demonstrated following classic experimental removals of limpets (Burrows and Lodge, 1950; Jones, 1946, 1948; Lodge, 1948; Southward, 1964; see Hawkins and Hartnoll, 1983a for review). On shores where dispersant was applied, ephemeral, predominantly green species of algae (*Ulva* spp.) appeared, followed approximately a year later by a massive recruitment of furoid algae (mainly *Fucus vesiculosus*, but also *F. spiralis* and *F. serratus*; Fig. 3a). The furoid canopy had a negative effect on the barnacles that had survived by facilitating large numbers of dogwhelks (*Nucella lapillus*) that fed on the barnacles (Hawkins and Hartnoll, 1983b). The canopy also prevented further barnacle recruitment by furoid sweeping (Hawkins, 1983; Jenkins et al., 1999). The abundant growth of *Fucus* provided an excellent nursery for recruitment of limpets (*Patella vulgata*), which settled and prospered under the canopy (Southward and Southward, 1978; Fig. 3b).

Over time the larger plants died, dislodged by wave action (Jonsson et al., 2006) or eaten by the limpets (Notman et al., 2016). This led to a period in which the abundance of canopy algae massively declined (Fig. 3a) due to the large population of limpets preventing furoid recruitment (Hawkins and Southward, 1992; Southward and Southward, 1978). The normal occurrence of occasional small natural escapes of fucoids in patches of low limpet density or amongst dense barnacles or mussels (Crowe et al., 2011; Hawkins, 1981; O'Connor and Crowe, 2008) did not occur due to intense grazing pressure. At Porthleven, south Cornwall, starving limpets abandoned their normal homing habits and migrated across the shore in a large front in search of food, before dying (Hawkins and Southward, 1992; Southward, 1979; Southward and Southward, 1978). Stabilisation of the shore community occurred via an aphasical damped oscillation (Hawkins et al., 1983; Hawkins and Southward, 1992; Southward and Southward, 1978) between the dominant space occupying seaweeds (*Fucus* spp.) and the main grazers (*Patella* spp., particularly *P. vulgata*) (Fig. 3).

Southward and Southward (1978) estimated that most shores took up to 10 years to return to what they considered a pre-spill state (Table 2, modified from Hawkins and Southward, 1992). Godrevy (a site managed by the National Trust, a major land-owning conservation charity in the UK), although affected by oil, was not sprayed with dispersants because of concerns about the resident colony of grey seals (*Halichoerus grypus*). Here, recovery appeared to occur much more quickly, within 2–3 years (Table 2; Hawkins and Southward, 1992; Southward and Southward, 1978). At Porthleven, one of the most heavily-sprayed shores, a longer study suggested that it took between 13 and 15 years to return to normal (Table 2; Hawkins and Southward, 1992; Hawkins et al., 1983).

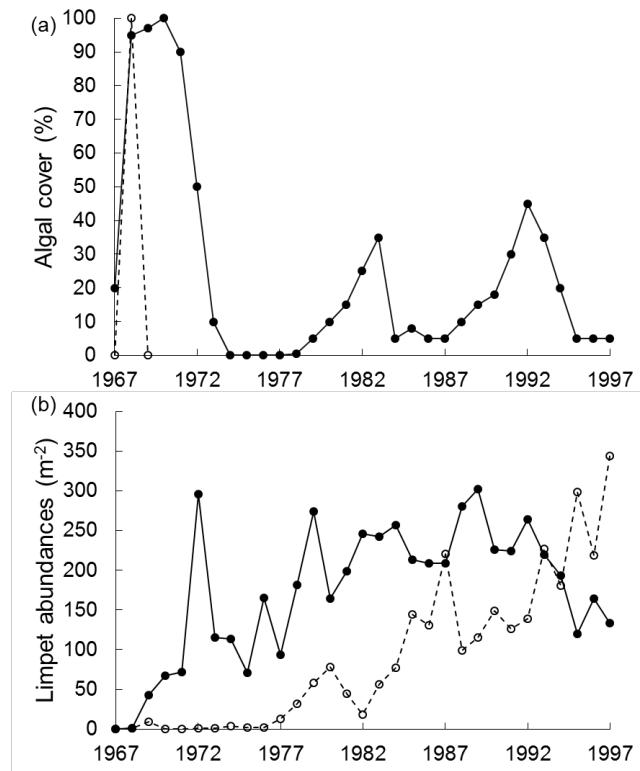


Fig. 3 Recovery of rocky shore community at Porthleven following the *Torrey Canyon* oil spill incident, illustrated by fluctuating abundances of: (a) green ephemeral (dotted line) and fucoid canopy (solid line) algae; and (b) warm-water limpets (*Patella depressa*) (dotted line) and cold-water limpets (*Patella vulgata*) (solid line). (Adapted from Hawkins and Southward, 1992; Southward and Southward, 1978; updated with new data.)

Table 2 Timescale in years of recolonization of rocky shores in Cornwall following the *Torrey Canyon* incident. “*” indicates relatively High (***), Moderate (**) and Low (*); “n/a” indicates not applicable. (Modified from Hawkins and Southward, 1992; Southward and Southward, 1978.)

	Lizard Point Exposed	Lizard Point Sheltered	Porthleven	Maen Du Point	Sennen Cove Exposed	Sennen Cove	Cape Cornwall	Godrevy	Trevone Exposed	Trevone Sheltered
Relative exposure to wave action	***	**	**	**	***	**	***	**	***	*
Amount of oil stranded	*	**	***	*	**	***	**	**	**	**
Dispersant treatment	*	***	***	**	**	***	**	0	**	***
Persistence oil/oil-dispersant mix	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Max. ephemeral green algae	1	1	1	1	0-1	1	1	None	0-1	1
Max. <i>Fucus</i>	2-3	1-3	1-3	2-3	1-3	1-3	1-2	None	2	1-3

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. Marine pollution bulletin, 124(2), pp.573-586.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Min. barnacles	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	< 6 mo.	2	2-6
Max. <i>Patella</i>	?	6	5	5	?	3	3	n/a	3	5
<i>Fucus</i> starts of decline	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	n/a	3	4
<i>Fucus</i> all gone	5	6-7	6-7	6	5	6	6	n/a	5	8
Barnacles increased	4	6	6	5	4	6	4	1	3	7
<i>Patella</i> reduced	?	6	8	7	6-7	8	7	n/a	6	n/a
Time for recovery (normal species richness regained)	5	9	> 10 (probably 13-15)	8-10	9	9	8-9	2	5-6	> 9-10

Broader-scale contextual monitoring and more recent experimentation and modelling can also help explain some of the patterns observed during the recovery period, particularly with regard to the balance of barnacle and limpet species. Following the extremely cold winter of 1962–63 (compared with the warmer 1950s), the Northeast Atlantic entered a colder period until the mid-1980s (Fig. 1). During this period, the cold-water barnacle, *Semibalanus balanoides*, became more abundant and warm-water barnacles, *Chthamalus* spp., became scarcer (Mieszkowska et al., 2006, 2014a; Poloczanska et al., 2008; Southward, 1967, 1991; Southward et al., 1995). The warm-water limpet, *Patella depressa*, was also much slower to recover from the oil spill incident than the colder-water limpet, *P. vulgata* (Fig. 3b). This was probably due in part to the direct effects of a colder climate (Hawkins et al., 2008; Kendall et al., 2004; Southward et al., 1995) leading to lower abundance throughout its northern range in the British Isles in general and west Cornwall in particular. Subsequent experimental work (Moore et al., 2007) has also shown that unlike *P. vulgata*, *P. depressa* does not prosper under macroalgal canopies. The dense cover of *Fucus* following the oil spill probably facilitated recovery of *P. vulgata* at the expense of *P. depressa*. Only since 1990 has *P. depressa* become common again at Porthleven, along with the other shores in the southwest of England, especially in years when furoid cover was low (Hawkins et al., 2008; Hawkins unpublished observations; Fig. 3).

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

2.3 Case Study 3 – interaction between acute oil spill pollution, climate change and chronic Tributyltin pollution

Another species negatively affected by the *Torrey Canyon* incident was the hermit crab, *Clibanarius erythropus*. This species was first recorded in the southwest of England at the very end of the warm period that culminated in 1959 (Carlisle and Tregenza, 1961), representing an extension of its northern range edge across the English Channel from Brittany, France. Following the acute impact of the oil spill and subsequent application of toxic dispersants, the population was severely affected at several badly polluted sites in west Cornwall, including Marazion in Mount's Bay (Southward and Southward, 1977, 1988; Fig. 4a). Declines were also recorded, however, at an unaffected reference site approximately 100 km to the east at Wembury, near Plymouth (Southward and Southward, 1977, 1988; Fig. 4b). Eventually *C. erythropus* disappeared completely from the British fauna by the mid 1980s (Southward and Southward, 1988). This was attributed to lack of recruitment in a northern range-edge population due to the colder conditions in the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s. Southward and Southward (1988) also suggested that this decline may have been exacerbated by reductions in local populations of the dogwhelk, *Nucella lapillus*, and hence supply of its preferred home shell, due to chronic Tributyltin (TBT) pollution. TBT pollution led to masculinisation of female dogwhelks ("imposex"), in severe cases leading to sterility and death as a proliferating *vas deferens* blocked the female genital duct (Bryan et al., 1986; Gibbs and Bryan, 1986). Populations of *N. lapillus* thus became much reduced in the southwest of England during the 1970s and 80s (Bryan et al., 1986; Spence et al., 1990).

The lack of empty available dogwhelk shells may have delayed the recovery of *C. erythropus* hermit crabs from declines triggered by the *Torrey Canyon* incident and a cold period, despite conditions becoming warmer from 1989 onwards. The use of TBT-based anti-fouling paints has been progressively banned since 1985 in the UK and France, and subsequently elsewhere (Sonak et al.,

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

2009). This eventually led to an International Maritime Organisation (IMO) global ban in 2008, although sediment hotspots persist (Eggleton and Thomas, 2004) and continued illegal sale and use has occurred (Turner and Glegg, 2014). Since 1985, recovery of dogwhelk populations has been slow but steady (Fig. 5). Despite some legacy pollution issues due to contaminated sediments, populations in the southwest of England had largely recovered to low levels of imposex a decade later, by around the year 2000. A re-survey in 2016 confirmed this, with imposex being undetectable in the previously routinely monitored populations (see also Langston et al., 2015; Matthiessen, 2013; Nicolaus and Barry, 2015; Wilson et al., 2015).

Interestingly, *C. erythropus* were found again on rocky shores at Marazion in spring and summer 2016 (Fig. 4a), suggesting a recruitment event had at last occurred, possibly in 2015, from populations in northern France. They also returned to Wembury in 2016 but are currently very rare (Fig. 4b). In parallel, there has been some recruitment in 2015 in west Cornwall of the stalked barnacle, *Pollicipes pollicipes*, another species whose nearest breeding populations are in Brittany (Crisp and Fischer-Piette, 1959; Hawkins, Mieszkowska and Hiscock, unpublished observations). Thus *C. erythropus* is an example of a species that was heavily impacted by an oil spill incident at a local spatial scale; whose recovery was delayed at its range edge by poor recruitment during a period of colder weather; perhaps compounded by lack of home shells due to regional-scale chronic pollution impacts on *N. lapillus*.

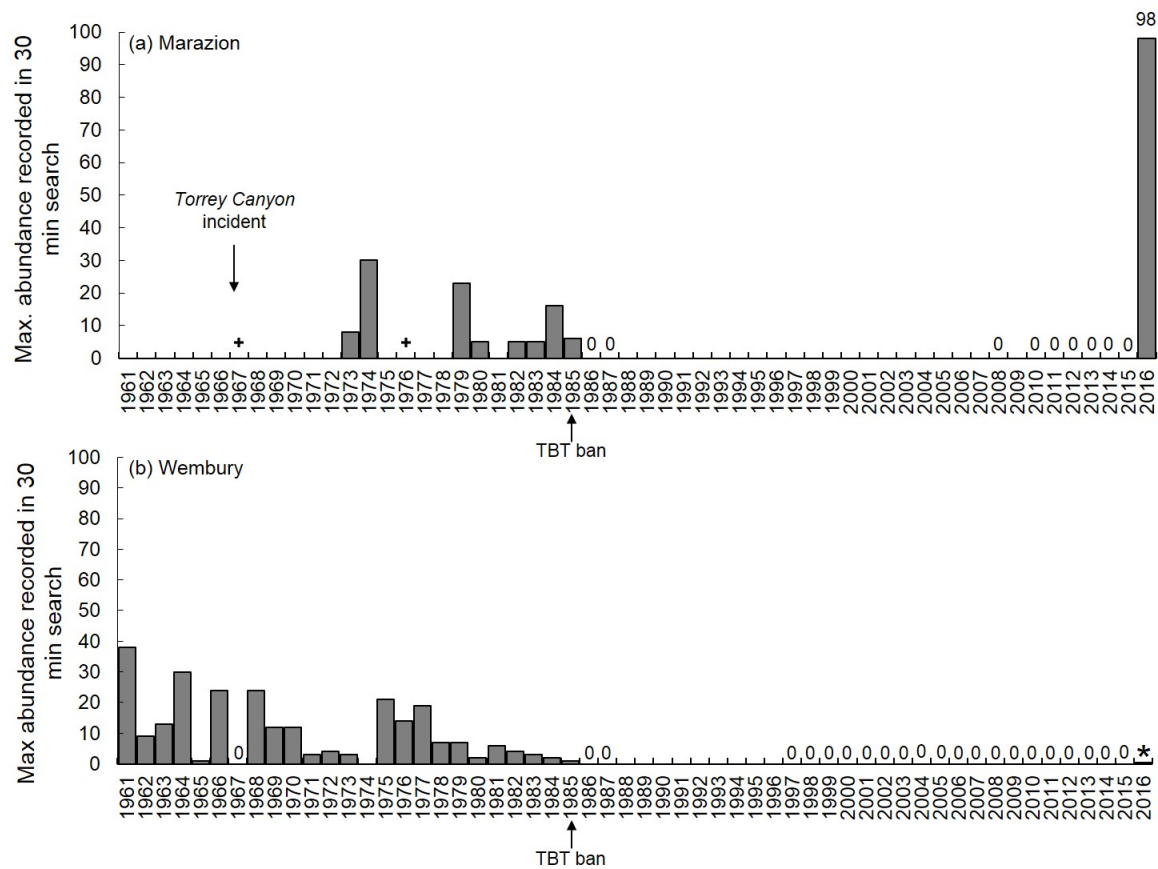


Fig. 4 Maximum abundance found in any year of *Clibanarius erythropus* recorded in 30 min searches at (a) Marazion, Cornwall (affected by *Torrey Canyon* incident), and (b) Wembury, Devon (unaffected by *Torrey Canyon* incident), between 1961 and 2016. “0”: zero count as opposed to no record; “+”: present but not quantified; “★”: single individual found in 1-hour search at Wembury in September 2016. (Modified from Southward and Southward, 1977, 1988 with additional observations.)

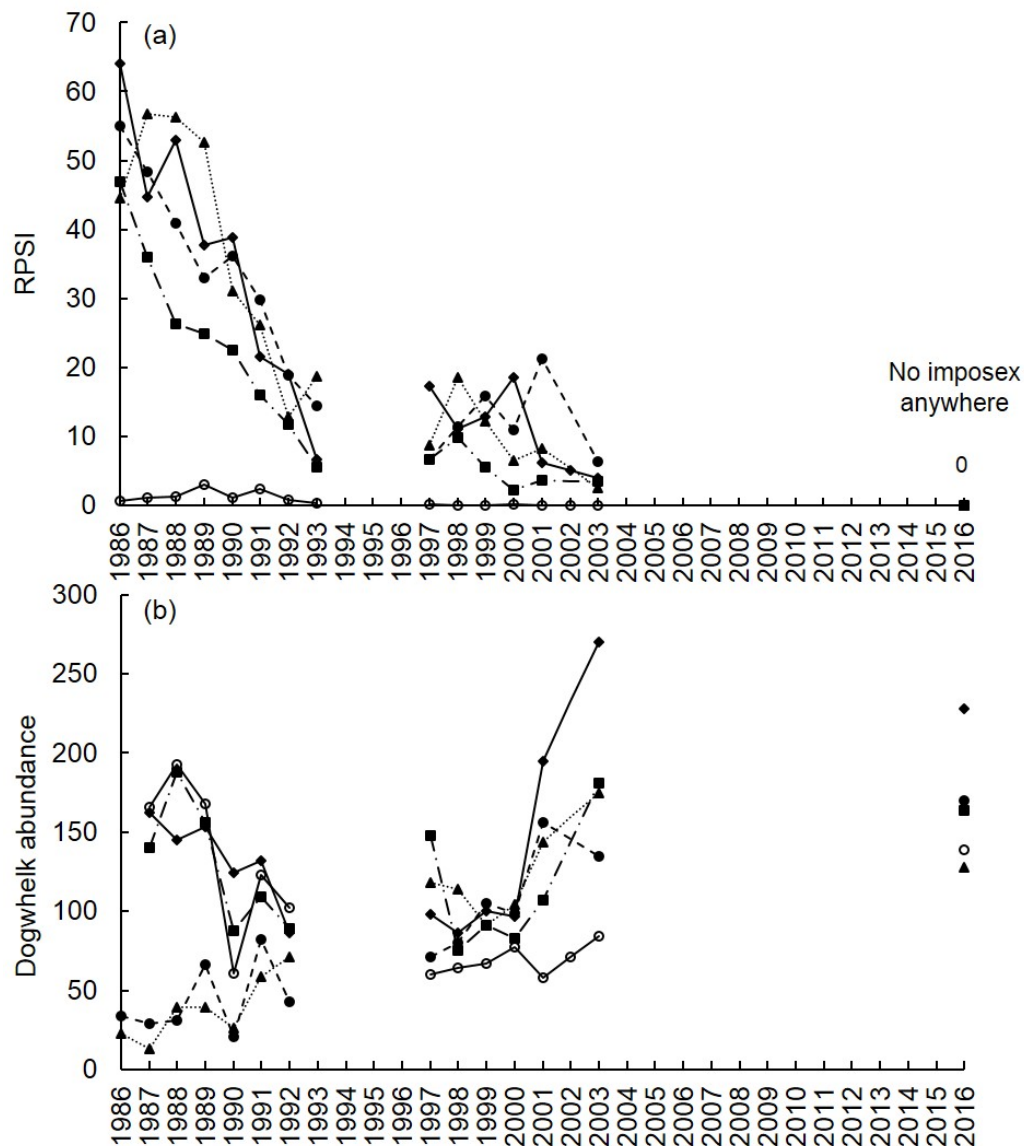


Fig. 5 Recovery of dogwhelk, *Nucella lapillus*, populations around the southwest of England following chronic Tributyltin (TBT) pollution and its subsequent ban, illustrated by: (a) Relative Penis Size Index (RPSI) – an index of imposex in female dogwhelks; and (b) abundance counts. Data recorded from five routinely monitored sites: Tregantle (◆), St Agnes (○), Renney Rocks (■), Jennycliff (▲) and Kingsand (●). St Agnes can be viewed as a control site as it had very low incidence of imposex at the time of peak contamination. (Modified and extended from Bray, 2005; Hawkins et al., 2002.)

3 Discussion

3.1 Role of long-term observation in understanding impacts and recovery

Following an acute pollution incident or cessation of a chronic impact, recovery in marine ecosystems largely occurs by colonisation from remote sources, in many species via pelagic larvae or widely-dispersed propagules of algae. Such recovery occurs against a backdrop of considerable natural variability driven by seasonal cycles and climate fluctuations, upon which rapid anthropogenic climate change has been superimposed in recent decades. Long-term data from impacted and, where they exist, control or reference sites are essential for interpreting trajectories and timescales of recovery (Hawkins et al., 2013; Mieszkowska et al., 2014b). Such data have been available for rocky shores in southwest Britain since the 1950s (Mieszkowska et al., 2006, 2014a; Poloczanska et al., 2008; Southward, 1991, 1967, Southward and Crisp, 1954; Southward et al., 1995, 2004;). These studies have proven to be invaluable resources for increasing the understanding of the ecological processes involved in recovery from the *Torrey Canyon* oil spill in 1967 and the subsequent clean-up using highly toxic first generation dispersants (Hawkins et al., 2002, 1983; Hawkins and Southward, 1992; Smith, 1968; Southward and Southward, 1978). Such observations are also essential for better understanding of recovery from chronic pollution (Hawkins et al., 2002) as well as to disentangle the effects of overfishing from the influence of climatic fluctuations and recent rapid climate change (e.g. Genner et al., 2010).

In parallel with the long-term observing there has also been a large body of experimental work unravelling the interactions of the main species on British and European rocky shores, especially the role of patellid limpets as keystone grazers in structuring biological communities (Coleman et al.,

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

2006; Hawkins, 1981; Hawkins and Hartnoll, 1983a; Jenkins et al., 2005; Jones, 1948; O'Connor and Crowe, 2005; Southward, 1964). How these interactions are, in turn, modulated by climate change, or conversely ameliorate the direct effects of climate change, have also been elucidated (Moore et al., 2007), leading to qualitative (Hawkins et al., 2009, 2008) and quantitative (Poloczanska et al., 2008; Spencer et al., 2012) models of the predicted influence of climate change on species interactions and implications for ecosystem functioning. These insights have proven invaluable in understanding the processes involved in the recovery of rocky shores from the *Torrey Canyon* oil spill and chronic TBT pollution.

3.2 Baselines or envelopes?

The examples presented in this paper illustrate the importance of sustained ecological observations, which are also referred to as monitoring or surveillance. It is important to distinguish sustained observing from compliance monitoring that is driven by statutory powers or legislation. Compliance monitoring often works by measuring the frequency with which a standard is exceeded. Such data, whilst useful, can be insufficient when trying to measure impacts on community structure or ecosystem functioning – especially as both environmental standards and analytical instrumentation tend to change over time. Langston et al. (2006) discussed the problems of using compliance monitoring for judging the health of the ecosystems in candidate areas for conservation with reference to EU designated Special Areas of Conservation.

The examples chosen also emphasize that there is no such thing as a “baseline” condition, as conditions fluctuate over time due to natural processes, upon which anthropogenically-driven climate change is now superimposed. A more realistic view of a reference state may be a multi-dimensional “envelope” of conditions that captures normal spatial and temporal fluctuations. Only

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

with long-term data can such envelopes be defined. This is essential when placing marine pollution in the context of other pressures in coastal and oceanic systems and managing multiple stressors.

3.3 Pollution in the context of other impacts

It is possible to broadly place various types of pollution into the context of other global, regional and local impacts on the marine environment (Table 3). We have endeavoured to summarise the scale at which an impact occurs and its degree of severity. Furthermore, global change interacts with and exacerbates regional- and local-scale impacts (Hawkins, 2012). Fishing pressure clearly interacts with climate change. Harmful algal blooms are probably increasing due to regional-scale eutrophication and greater stratification of coastal waters due to warming (Hallegraeff, 2010; Paerl and Huisman, 2008). There is evidence that jellyfish blooms are increasing due to multiple causes, including climate change (Purcell, 2012), fishing down the food web (Daskalov et al., 2007; Jackson et al., 2001) and proliferation of artificial structures (Duarte et al., 2013; Makabe et al., 2014).

National and regional governments, in concert with international bodies, have a generally good record in dealing with pollution issues once identified, properly diagnosed, acted upon and subsequently monitored. The scientific community also has an excellent record of prompting governments to act. Success stories include identification of the pernicious influence of some pesticides (Carson, 1962), dealing with sewage pollution in fresh and coastal waters (EU Water Framework Directive), and identifying and dealing with TBT pollution (Langston et al., 2015; Nicolaus and Barry, 2015). Emerging pollution issues are sometimes identified by scientists and then taken up by campaigning organisations in civil society. A good example of this has been pollution by plastics, including micro-plastics, which are in the course of being banned from certain products by the UK government at the time of writing in 2016. In the UK, niche stakeholders such as Surfers Against Sewage (<https://www.sas.org.uk/>) have been particularly active, including campaigning against long

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

and short sea outfalls, and more recently against plastic pollution, building on earlier work by the popular beach cleaning initiatives of the Marine Conservation Society (<https://www.mcsuk.org/>).

Pollution is in some ways easier to deal with than some other anthropogenically-driven environmental pressures (see Table 3). A compound can be chemically characterised and concentrations measured in the laboratory and in the field; toxicity can be assessed relative to permissible standards defined at either discharge point or background levels. Clearly this becomes much more difficult with complex mixtures from multiple and often diffuse sources, but if society and governments are willing, problems can be identified and solved.

Other impacts are much more difficult to manage, especially if operating on a global scale. This is often because there is little feedback between individual and local actions and mitigation of global impacts. Many, such as overfishing – whether global, regional or local – are tragedies of commons. Both global environmental change and overfishing are good examples. Pressures of economic development, coupled with food security for a better quality of life, together drive massive environmental degradation on extremely long and difficult-to-reverse timescales. The very slow but recent recovery of the “northern” Atlantic cod populations off Newfoundland and Labrador is a testimony to the hysteresis associated with the overexploitation of species (Rose and Rowe, 2015). More intangible and long-term impacts such as ocean acidification have rapidly caught the attention of the scientific community and governments (Galaz et al., 2012), but are so long-term that they are yet to strongly register with society, despite the high certainty of considerable impact.

Piecemeal modification of habitat driven by a multiplicity of developments and extractive activities in the coastal zone and offshore combine to drive regional-level change (Airoldi and Beck, 2007; Dafforn et al., 2015; Firth et al., 2016). These local impacts range from land claim, defence of existing land reclamation, new transport infrastructure for shipping, road and rail, and prime waterside real

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

estate. Local interventions, often decided at the individual property-owner or municipality level, can rapidly scale-up to the regional scale (Airoidi et al., 2005). Such interventions have been shown to interact with other pressures, such as the spread of non-native species (Airoidi et al., 2015; Bulleri and Airoidi, 2005; Firth et al., 2011; Mineur et al., 2012). Sea defences have also been built as an adaptational response to rising and stormier seas, demonstrating a local impact prompted by a response to global change.

To increase ecosystem resilience, conserve natural capital and maintain valuable goods and services it is important to focus action on what is manageable in the short- (1–5 years) and medium- (5–25 years) term, whilst continuing to be vigilant by monitoring long-term changes. Should humanity massively reduce its reliance on fossil fuels and stabilise greenhouse gas emissions, the inertia in the global climate system (Solomon et al., 2009) is such that it is likely to take much more than 50 years for temperature and ocean pH to stabilise within reasonably safe boundaries. Therefore, reducing impacts that are easier to manage, many by initiating local or regional actions, will convey resilience to global change. Biosecurity can be heightened to combat invasive species; overfishing can be reduced; planning systems can be used to combat habitat loss; and restoration and rehabilitation approaches can be applied to improve local ecosystems. The extent to which many sources and impacts of pollution have been dealt with successfully demonstrates a good track record in adaptive management in response to anthropogenic stressors. Our view is that overfishing, the global pollution of greenhouse gases leading to climate change and ocean acidification, invasions of non-native species and habitat loss can all be considered more worrying threats than many types of regional- and local-scale pollution. But only by managing those impacts over which we have control at the national and regional level – such as pollution and habitat degradation – can we confer resilience to global change over the next 40–50 years. This is essential whilst decarbonisation of

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

human society is underway, to keep our planet within the safe limits signed up to by the international community at the Paris summit of 2015.

Table 3 Some examples of the scale of occurrence of marine and coastal environmental issues, their severity (“***”: high; “**”: moderate; “*”: low) and trends (“↑”: worsening; “↓”: ameliorating; “↑↓”: variable or different types of impacts within category showing opposite trends; “?”: unknown)

Environmental issue	Scale			Cause/Source	Comments	Selected references
	Global (10 ³ km)	Regional (10 ² km)	Local (<10 km)			
Global change						
Anthropogenic climate change: warming, rising and stormier oceans	* * * ↑	* * * ↑		Population growth leading to industrialization, agricultural intensification and greenhouse gas emissions.	Some regions are particularly vulnerable as demonstrated by velocity of climate change studies.	Burrows et al., 2011; Cheung et al., 2009; Edwards and Richardson, 2004; Harley et al., 2006; Helmuth et al., 2014, 2006; IPCC, 2014; Loarie et al., 2009; Rahmstorf et al., 2015; Walther, 2010
Ocean acidification	* * ↑	* * * ↑		CO ₂ emissions.	A global phenomenon with some regions particularly vulnerable such as upwelling areas.	Connell et al., 2013; Doney et al., 2009; Feely et al., 2008; Gaylord et al., 2015; Hall-Spencer et al., 2008; Harvey et al., 2013; Kroeker et al., 2010; Orr et al., 2005; Raven et al., 2005; Sabine et al., 2004; Wootton et al., 2008
Non-native invasive species	* * ↑	* * ↑	* * ↑	Maritime trade, aquaculture, deliberate introductions.	A global phenomenon with hot spots in ports and marinas.	Airoidi et al., 2015; Bax et al., 2003; Hulme, 2009; Mineur et al., 2012; Rius et al., 2014; Ruiz and Carlton, 2003; Stachowicz et al., 2002a, 2002b; Streftaris et al., 2005
Overharvesting of living resources						
Over-exploitation of large apex species:						
- Pelagic	* * ↑	* * * ↑		Overfishing driven	A worldwide problem with	Baum et al., 2003; Jackson et al.,

predators				by high market prices.	some regions particularly vulnerable.	2001; Myers and Worm, 2003; Scheffer et al., 2005; Worm and Tittensor, 2011
- Whales	*** ↓	** ↓	* ↓		Protection has led to recovery but some populations still low compared to pre-whaling.	Alter et al., 2012; Constantine et al., 2012; Monsarrat et al., 2016
Overfishing	** ↑	*** ↑↓	*** ↑	Overfishing driven by population growth & high market prices.	Shelf seas overfished globally. Regional-scale impact scaling up worldwide, especially bottom fish. Evidence of regional stock recovery in places.	Daskalov 2002; Daskalov et al., 2007; Jackson et al., 2001; Pauly et al., 2002; Rose and Rowe, 2015; Thurstan et al., 2010; Worm et al., 2009
Examples of Pollution						
Microplastics	** *↑?	*** ↑	*** ↑	Use in products, breakdown of plastic litter.	An emerging issue likely to be global in extent but with local hotspots.	Andrady, 2011; Browne et al., 2011, 2007; do Sul and Costa, 2014; Sutherland et al., 2010; Thompson et al., 2004; Yang et al., 2015
Eutrophication		** ↑	*** ↑	Multiple sources including run-off from agriculture, atmospheric deposition and sewage .	Scaling up from local to regional. Occurs worldwide in coastal and shelf waters. May lead to hypoxia and fish kills, resulting in “Dead Zones”. According to recent estimations, there are currently over 600 dead zones around the globe.	Bonsdorff et al., 1997; Cloern, 2001; Diaz et al., 2013; Diaz and Rosenberg, 2008; Mayer-Pinto et al., 2015; Nixon, 1995; Smith et al., 1999; Smith and Schindler, 2009
Organotins		* ↓	** ↑↓	Antifouling paints with legacy pollution in sediments, biocides and plasticizers.	Legislation has largely tackled this problem other than legacy pollution from sediments in Europe and North America, but triphenyltin pollution persists	Hawkins et al., 2002; Ho et al., 2016; Ho and Leung, 2014; Langston et al., 2015; Matthiessen, 2013; Singh and Turner, 2009; Sonak et al., 2009

					along the coasts of Asia.	
Nano-particles	???	*	**↑	Present in a wide range of commercial products (e.g. sunscreens), possibly released into the marine environment during production process, application and via sewage.	A new and emerging issue – likely to be global in extent. However, assessment of the fate and environmental risks of nano-particles has been hindered by difficulties in their detection, characterisation and quantification. Given the increasing trend of production volumes, contamination in coastal environments is expected to increase.	Andrady, 2011; Canesi et al., 2014; Matranga and Corsi, 2012; Navarro et al., 2008; Nowack and Bucheli, 2007; Zhu et al., 2011
Persistent organics	*↑↓	**↑↓	***↑↓	Multiple sources including biocides, plastics, plasticizers, surfactants, flame retardants, paints, disinfection agents, solvents, etc.	Main types of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) have evolved over time, from chlorinated compounds to brominated and fluorinated ones. Many can bioaccumulate and biomagnify along marine food chains, posing ecological risks to organisms at high trophic levels. Some can undergo long-range transportation via atmosphere and oceans.	Ahrens et al., 2010; Braune et al., 2005; Connell et al., 1998; Houde et al., 2011; Loganathan and Lam, 2011, Mormede and Davies, 2003
Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products (PPCPs); Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals		**↑	***↑	With improvement of health care and living standards, there are increases in consumption of PPCPs worldwide.	Although concentrations of PPCPs remain relatively low in marine environments, many of them (e.g. nonylphenol, triclosan) are endocrine disruptors and may pose risks	Boxall et al., 2012; Gardner et al., 2013; Gaw et al., 2014; Gómez-Canela et al., 2012; McEneff et al., 2014; Rúa-Gómez and Püttmann, 2012

				Many of these chemicals cannot be removed by sewage treatment and are eventually released into the marine environment.	to the sex ratio, reproduction and population fitness of marine life. The release of antibiotic residues trigger a global concern on development of antibiotic resistance in microbial communities. The impacts of other commonly used drugs on marine organisms remain largely unknown.	
Persistent inorganics (metals, etc.)	*	** ↓	*** ↓	Multiple sources including industrial effluents, mine waste, antifouling paints, etc.	Pollution from metals largely under control – mostly local but can scale up in enclosed waters. Mercury a global problem.	Ashton et al., 2010; Bryan, 1971; Jæger et al., 2009; Phillips, 1977; Scheuhammer, 1987; Singh and Turner, 2009; Turner et al., 2001
Sewage		* ↓	** ↓	Untreated and partially treated wastewater discharges increase with population growth.	Decreasing as treatment schemes implemented worldwide. Particular progress in more developed countries, but the pace of improvement in some developing regions (e.g. India, Africa) remain slow.	Cabral-Oliveira et al., 2014; Corcoran et al., 2010; Costanzo et al., 2001; Costello and Read, 1994; Hawkins et al., 1999; Islam and Tanaka, 2004; Kennish, 2002; Littler and Murray, 1975
Oil spills		* ↑	** ↓	Accidents on rigs and ships.	Tanker-based spills becoming less common. Major blowouts (e.g. Deepwater Horizon) can have regional-scale impacts.	Boehm et al., 2014; Burgherr, 2007; Fisher et al., 2014; Gong et al., 2014; Kingston, 2002; Moore, 2006; Suchanek, 1993
Habitat loss and degradation						
Collateral damage from fishing		** ↑	*** ↑	Towed bottom fishing gear damages benthos.	Local hot spots – occurs on regional scale on continental shelf worldwide.	Althaus et al., 2009; Clark et al., 2016; Collie et al., 2000; Hinz et al., 2009; Jennings and Kaiser, 1998; Kaiser et al., 2000; Sheehan

						et al., 2013
Coastal development		** ↑	*** ↑	Growing population using coastal zone.	Local schemes can scale up to regional level impacts on some coastlines. Worldwide problem.	Airoidi and Beck, 2007; Dafforn et al., 2015; Firth et al., 2016; Hinrichsen, 1999; Neumann et al., 2015; Small and Nicholls, 2003
Coastal defences		* ↑	*** ↑	Adaptational response to rising and stormier seas.	Local schemes can scale up to regional level (e.g. Adriatic, Japan).	Airoidi et al., 2005; Airoidi and Beck, 2007; Chapman and Bulleri, 2003; Davis et al., 2002; Dong et al., 2016; Firth et al., 2016, 2013; Koike, 1996
Aquaculture		* ↑	**	Overfishing leading to switch to aquaculture. Coastal habitats such as lagoons and mangroves being developed for fish farming. Cage culture can impact enclosed waters if carrying capacity exceeded.	A growing problem as capture fisheries level out. Largely local but can scale up in areas with extensive aquaculture industries such as prawn farming or shellfish culture.	Farmaki et al., 2014; Hargrave et al., 1997; Lin and Fong, 2008; Naylor et al., 2000; Pérez-Osuna, 2001; Primavera, 2006; Read and Fernandes, 2003

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Acknowledgements

The preparation of this paper was funded partially by the International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation Ltd. (ITOPF). Long-term observations at the MBA have been funded by NERC grant-in-aid and the Oceans 2025 programme. Defra and a GWR fellowship to MG funded investigations of fish. Long-term rocky shore observations have been funded by various grants by NERC to SJH and the MarClim programme (www.mba.ac.uk/marclim; Countryside Council for Wales, The Crown Estate, Department for Environment and Rural Affairs, English Nature, Environment Agency, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Scottish Executive, Scottish Natural Heritage, States of Jersey and the Worldwide Wildlife Foundation), continued in recent years by funding from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales to NM. We are grateful to the organisers of the 8th International Conference on Marine Pollution and Ecotoxicology for inviting us to contribute to this special issue. We are also grateful to the editors and reviewers for their valuable assistance in preparation of this manuscript.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

References

- Ahrens, L., Xie, Z., Ebinghaus, R., 2010. Distribution of perfluoroalkyl compounds in seawater from Northern Europe, Atlantic Ocean, and Southern Ocean. *Chemosphere* 78, 1011–1016.
doi:10.1016/j.chemosphere.2009.11.038.
- Airoidi, L., Abbiati, M., Beck, M.W., Hawkins, S.J., Jonsson, P.R., Martin, D., Moschella, P.S., Sundelöf, A., Thompson, R.C., Åberg, P., 2005. An ecological perspective on the deployment and design of low-crested and other hard coastal defence structures. *Coast. Eng.* 52, 1073–1087.
doi:10.1016/j.coastaleng.2005.09.007.
- Airoidi, L., Beck, M.W., 2007. Loss, status and trends for coastal marine habitats of Europe. *Oceanogr. Mar. Biol. Annu. Rev.* 45, 345–405.
- Airoidi, L., Turon, X., Perkol-Finkel, S., Rius, M., 2015. Corridors for aliens but not for natives: effects of marine urban sprawl at a regional scale. *Divers. Distrib.* 21, 755–768. doi:10.1111/ddi.12301.
- Alter, S.E., Newsome, S.D., Palumbi, S.R., 2012. Pre-whaling genetic diversity and population ecology in eastern pacific gray whales: insights from ancient DNA and stable isotopes. *PLoS One* 7, e35039.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0035039.
- Althaus, F., Williams, A., Schlacher, T.A., Kloser, R.J., Green, M.A., Barker, B.A., Bax, N.J., Brodie, P., Schlacher-Hoenlinger, M.A., 2009. Impacts of bottom trawling on deep-coral ecosystems of seamounts are long-lasting. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 397, 279–294. doi:10.3354/meps08248.
- Andrady, A.L., 2011. Microplastics in the marine environment. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 62, 1596–1605.
doi:10.1016/j.marpolbul.2011.05.030.
- Ashton, K., Holmes, L., Turner, A., 2010. Association of metals with plastic production pellets in the marine environment. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 60, 2050–2055. doi:10.1016/j.marpolbul.2010.07.014.
- Barmawidjaja, D.M., Vanderzwaan, G.J., Jorissen, F.J., Puskaric, S., 1995. 150 years of eutrophication in the northern Adriatic Sea: evidence from a benthic foraminiferal record. *Mar. Geol.* 122, 367–384.
doi:10.1016/0025-3227(94)00121-Z.
- Baum, J.K., Myers, R.A., Kehler, D.G., Worm, B., Harley, S.J., Doherty, P.A. 2003. Collapse and conservation of shark populations in the Northwest Atlantic. *Science* 299(5605), 389–392.
- Bax, N., Williamson, A., Agüero, M., Gonzalez, E., Geeves, W., 2003. Marine invasive alien species: a threat to global biodiversity. *Mar. Policy* 27, 313–323. doi:10.1016/S0308-597X(03)00041-1.
- Beaugrand, G., Brander, K.M., Alistair Lindley, J., Souissi, S., Reid, P.C., 2003. Plankton effect on cod recruitment in the North Sea. *Nature* 426, 661–664. doi:10.1038/nature02164.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Boehm, P.D., Page, D.S., Brown, J.S., Neff, J.M., Gundlach, E., 2014. Long-term Fate and Persistence of Oil From the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill: Lessons Learned or History Repeated? *Int. Oil Spill Conf. Proc.* May 2014, Savannah, 63–79. doi:10.7901/2169-3358-2014.1.63.

Bonsdorff, E., Blomqvist, E.M., Mattila, J., Norkko, A., 1997. Coastal eutrophication: causes, consequences and perspectives in the Archipelago areas of the northern Baltic Sea. *Estuar. Coast. Shelf Sci.* 44, 63–72. doi:10.1016/S0272-7714(97)80008-X.

Boxall, A., Rudd, M., Brooks, B., 2012. Pharmaceuticals and personal care products in the environment: what are the big questions? *Environ. Health Perspect.* 120, 1221–1229. doi:10.1002/etc.3285.

Brander, K., 1981. Disappearance of common skate *Raia batis* from Irish Sea. *Nature* 290, 48–49. doi:10.1038/290048a0.

Braune, B.M., Outridge, P.M., Fisk, A.T., Muir, D.C.G., Helm, P.A., Hobbs, K., Hoekstra, P.F., Kuzyk, Z.A., Kwan, M., Letcher, R.J., Lockhart, W.L., Norstrom, R.J., Stern, G.A., Stirling, I., 2005. Persistent organic pollutants and mercury in marine biota of the Canadian Arctic: an overview of spatial and temporal trends. *Sci. Total Environ.* 351–352, 4–56. doi:10.1016/j.scitotenv.2004.10.034.

Bray, S., 2005. The Long-term Recovery of the Bioindicator Species *Nucella lapillus* From Tributyltin Pollution. PhD thesis, University of Southampton, 2005.

Bray, S., McVean, E.C., Nelson, A., Herbert, R.J.H., Hawkins, S.J., Hudson, M.D., 2012. The regional recovery of *Nucella lapillus* populations from marine pollution, facilitated by man-made structures. *J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. UK* 92, 1585–1594. doi:10.1017/S0025315411001317.

Browne, M.A., Crump, P., Niven, S.J., Teuten, E., Tonkin, A., Galloway, T., Thompson, R., 2011. Accumulation of microplastic on shorelines worldwide: sources and sinks. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 45, 9175–9179. doi:10.1021/es201811s.

Browne, M.A., Galloway, T., Thompson, R., 2007. Microplastic – an emerging contaminant of potential concern? *Integr. Environ. Assess. Manag.* 3, 559–561. doi:10.1002/ieam.5630030412.

Bryan, G.W., 1971. The effects of heavy metals (other than mercury) on marine and estuarine organisms. *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B Biol. Sci.* 177, 389–410.

Bryan, G.W., Gibbs, P.E., Hummerstone, L.G., Burt, G.R., 1986. The decline of the gastropod *Nucella lapillus* around south-west England: evidence for the effect of Tributyltin from antifouling paints. *J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. UK* 66, 611–640. doi:10.1017/S0025315400042247.

Bulleri, F., Aioldi, L., 2005. Artificial marine structures facilitate the spread of a non-indigenous green alga, *Codium fragile* ssp. *tomentosoides*, in the north Adriatic Sea. *J. Appl. Ecol.* 42, 1063–1072. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2664.2005.01096.x.

Burgherr, P., 2007. In-depth analysis of accidental oil spills from tankers in the context of global spill trends from all sources. *J. Hazard. Mater.* 140, 245–256. doi:10.1016/j.jhazmat.2006.07.030.

Burrows, E., Lodge, S., 1950. A Note on the Inter-relationships of *Patella*, *Balanus* and *Fucus* on a Semi-exposed Coast. *Rep. Mar. Biol. Station. Port Erin* 62, 30–34.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Burrows, M.T., Schoeman, D.S., Buckley, L.B., Moore, P., Poloczanska, E.S., Brander, K.M., Brown, C., Bruno, J.F., Duarte, C.M., Halpern, B.S., Holding, J., Kappel, C.V., Kiessling, W., O'Connor, M.I., Pandolfi, J.M., Parmesan, C., Schwing, F.B., Sydeman, W.J., Richardson, A.J., 2011. The pace of shifting climate in marine and terrestrial ecosystems. *Science* 334(6056), 652–655.
doi:10.1126/science.1210288.

Cabral-Oliveira, J., Mendes, S., Maranhão, P., Pardal, M.A., 2014. Effects of sewage pollution on the structure of rocky shore macroinvertebrate assemblages. *Hydrobiologia* 726, 271–283.

Cai, Y., Rooker, J.R., Gill, G.A., Turner, J.P., 2007. Bioaccumulation of mercury in pelagic fishes from the northern Gulf of Mexico. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 64, 458–469. doi:10.1139/f07-017.

Canesi L., Frenzilli, G., Balbi, T., Bernardeschi, M., Ciacci, C., Corsolini, S., Della Torre, C., Fabbri, R., Faleri, C., Focardi, S., 2014. Interactive effects of n-TiO₂ and 2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD on the marine bivalve *Mytilus galloprovincialis*. *Aquat. Toxicol.* 153, 53–65.

Carlisle, D.B., Tregenza, N., 1961. A hermit crab new to Britain. *Nature* 190, 931.
doi:10.1038/190931a0.

Carson, R., 1962. *Silent Spring*, 2002 ed., Mariner Books; New York, USA.

Chapman, M.G., Bulleri, F., 2003. Intertidal seawalls - new features of landscape in intertidal environments. *Landsc. Urban Plan.* 62, 159–172.

Cheung, W.W.L., Lam, V.W.Y., Sarmiento, J.L., Kearney, K., Watson, R., Pauly, D., 2009. Projecting global marine biodiversity impacts under climate change scenarios. *Fish Fish.* 10, 235–251.
doi:10.1111/j.1467-2979.2008.00315.x.

Clark, M.R., Althaus, F., Schlacher, T.A., Williams, A., Bowden, D.A., Rowden, A.A., 2016. The impacts of deep-sea fisheries on benthic communities: a review. *ICES J. Mar. Sci.* 73, i51–i69.
doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsv123.

Cloern, J.E., 2001. Our evolving conceptual model of the coastal eutrophication problem. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 210, 223–253. doi:10.3354/meps210223.

Coleman, R.A., Underwood, A.J., Benedetti-Cecchi, L., Åberg, P., Arenas, F., Arrontes, J., Castro, J., Hartnoll, R.G., Jenkins, S.R., Paula, J., Della Santina, P., Hawkins, S.J., 2006. A continental scale evaluation of the role of limpet grazing on rocky shores. *Oecologia* 147, 556–564.
doi:10.1007/s00442-005-0296-9.

Collie, J.S., Hall, S.J., Kaiser, M.J., Poiner, I.R., 2000. A quantitative analysis of fishing impacts on shelf-sea benthos. *J. Anim. Ecol.* 69, 785–798.

Connell, D., Wu, R.S., Richardson, B., Leung, K., Lam, P.S., Connell, P., 1998. Occurrence of persistent organic contaminants and related substances in Hong Kong marine areas: an overview. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 36, 376–384. doi:10.1016/S0025-326X(97)00201-4.

Connell, S.D., Kroeker, K.J., Fabricius, K.E., Kline, D.I., Russell, B.D., 2013. The other ocean acidification problem: CO₂ as a resource among competitors for ecosystem dominance. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B* 368, 20120442.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Constantine, R., Jackson, J., Steel, D., Baker, C., Brooks, L., Burns, D., Clapham, P., Hauser, N., Madon, B., Mattila, D., Oremus, M., Poole, M., Robbins, J., Thompson, K., Garrigue, C., 2012. Abundance of humpback whales in Oceania using photo-identification and microsatellite genotyping. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 453, 249–261. doi:10.3354/meps09613.

Corcoran, E., Nellemann, C., Baker, E., Bos, R., Osborn, D., Savelli, H., 2010. Sick Water?: The Central Role of Wastewater Management in Sustainable Development. A Rapid Response Assessment. UNEP/Earthprint.

Costanzo, S.D., O'donohue, M.J., Dennison, W.C., Loneragan, N.R., Thomas, M., 2001. A new approach for detecting and mapping sewage impacts. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 42, 149–156.

Costello, M.J., Read, P., 1994. Toxicity of sewage sludge to marine organisms: a review. *Mar. Environ. Res.* 37, 23–46.

Crema, R., Castelli, A., Prevedelli, D., 1991. Long term eutrophication effects on macrofaunal communities in northern Adriatic Sea. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 22, 503–508. doi:10.1016/0025-326X(91)90405-H.

Crisp, D., Fischer-Piette, É., 1959. Répartition des principales espèces intercotidales de la côte Atlantique Française: en 1954–1955. *Ann. l'Institut Océanogr. Monaco* 36, 275–388.

Crowe, T.P., Frost, N.J., Hawkins, S.J., 2011. Interactive effects of losing key grazers and ecosystem engineers vary with environmental context. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 430, 223–234. doi:10.3354/meps09023.

Cushing, D.H., 1973. Dependence of recruitment on parent stock. *J. Fish. Res. Board Can.* 30, 1965–1976. doi:10.1139/f73-320.

Dafforn, K.A., Glasby, T.M., Airoidi, L., Rivero, N.K., Mayer-pinto, M., Johnston, E.L., 2015. Marine urbanization: an ecological framework for designing multifunctional artificial structures. *Front. Ecol. Environ.* 13, 82–90. doi:10.1890/140050.

Daskalov, G.M., 2002. Overfishing drives a trophic cascade in the Black Sea. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 225, 53–63.

Daskalov, G.M., Grishin, A.N., Rodionov, S., Mihneva, V., 2007. Trophic cascades triggered by overfishing reveal possible mechanisms of ecosystem regime shifts. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 104, 10518–10523. doi:10.1073/pnas.0701100104.

Davis, J.L.D., Levin, L.A., Walther, S.M., 2002. Artificial armored shorelines: sites for open-coast species in a southern California bay. *Mar. Biol.* 140, 1249–1262. doi:10.1007/s00227-002-0779-8.

Diaz, R.J., Eriksson-Hägg, H., Rosenberg, R., 2013. Hypoxia. In: Noone, K.J., Sumaila, U.R. and Diaz, R.J., (Eds.), *Managing Ocean Environments in a Changing Climate: Sustainability and Economic Perspectives*, Elsevier; Amsterdam, Netherlands, 67–96.

Diaz, R.J., Rosenberg, R., 2008. Spreading dead zones and consequences for marine ecosystems. *Science* 321(5891), 926–929.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Doney, S.C., Fabry, V.J., Feely, R.A., Kleypas, J.A., 2009. Ocean acidification: the other CO₂ problem. *Annu. Rev. Mar. Sci.* 1, 169–192. doi:10.1146/annurev.marine.010908.163834.

Dong, Y.-W., Huang, X.-W., Wang, W., Li, Y., Wang, J., 2016. The marine ‘great wall’ of China: local- and broad-scale ecological impacts of coastal infrastructure on intertidal macrobenthic communities. *Divers. Distrib.* 22, 731–744.

Duarte, C.M., Pitt, K.A., Lucas, C.H., Purcell, J.E., Uye, S.I., Robinson, K., Brotz, L., Decker, M.B., Sutherland, K.R., Malej, A., Madin, L., Mianzan, H., Gili, J.M., Fuentes, V., Atienza, D., Pages, F., Breitbart, D., Malek, J., Graham, W.M., Condon, R.H., 2013. Is global ocean sprawl a cause of jellyfish blooms? *Front. Ecol. Environ.* 11, 91–97. doi:10.1890/110246.

Dulvy, N.K., Metcalfe, J.D., Glanville, J., Pawson, M.G., Reynolds, J.D., 2000. Fishery stability, local extinctions, and shifts in community structure in skates. *Conserv. Biol.* 14, 283–293. doi:10.1046/j.1523-1739.2000.98540.x.

Dulvy, N.K., Reynolds, J.D., 2002. Predicting extinction vulnerability in skates. *Conserv. Biol.* 16, 440–450. doi:10.1046/j.1523-1739.2002.00416.x.

Edwards, M., Richardson, A.J., 2004. Impact of climate change on marine pelagic phenology and trophic mismatch. *Nature* 430, 881–884. doi:10.1038/nature02808.

Eggleton, J., Thomas, K.V., 2004. A review of factors affecting the release and bioavailability of contaminants during sediment disturbance events. *Environ. Int.* 30, 973–980. doi:10.1016/j.envint.2004.03.001.

Estes, J.A., Terborgh, J., Brashares, J.S., Power, M.E., Berger, J., Bond, W.J., Carpenter, S.R., Essington, T.E., Holt, R.D., Jackson, J.B.C., Marquis, R.J., Oksanen, L., Oksanen, T., Paine, R.T., Pickett, E.K., Ripple, W.J., Sandin, S.A., Scheffer, M., Schoener, T.W., Shurin, J.B., Sinclair, A.R.E., Soulé, M.E., Virtanen, R., Wardle, D.A., 2011. Trophic downgrading of planet Earth. *Science* 333(6040), 301–306. doi:10.1126/science.1205106.

Farmaki, E.G., Thomaidis, N.S., Pasias, I.N., Baulard, C., Papaharisis, L., Efstathiou, C.E., 2014. Environmental impact of intensive aquaculture: investigation on the accumulation of metals and nutrients in marine sediments of Greece. *Sci. Total Environ.* 485, 554–562.

Feely, R.A., Sabine, C.L., Hernandez-Ayon, J.M., Ianson, D., Hales, B., 2008. Evidence for upwelling of corrosive “acidified” water onto the continental shelf. *Science* 320(5882), 1490–1492.

Firth, L.B., Knights, A.M., Bell, S.S., 2011. Air temperature and winter mortality: implications for the persistence of the invasive mussel, *Perna viridis* in the intertidal zone of the south-eastern United States. *J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol.* 400, 250–256. doi:10.1016/j.jembe.2011.02.007.

Firth, L.B., Knights, A.M., Thompson, R.C., Mieszkowska, N., Bridger, D., Evans, A.J., Moore, P.J., O’Connor, N.E., Sheehan, E.V., Hawkins, S.J., 2016. Ocean sprawl: challenges and opportunities for biodiversity management in a changing world. *Oceanogr. Mar. Biol. Annu. Rev.* 54, 193–269.

Firth, L.B., Mieszkowska, N., Thompson, R.C., Hawkins, S.J., 2013. Climate change and adaptational impacts in coastal systems: the case of sea defences. *Environ. Sci. Process. Impacts* 15, 1665–1670. doi:10.1039/c3em00313b.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Fisher, C.R., Demopoulos, A.W.J., Cordes, E.E., Baums, I.B., White, H.K., Bourque, J.R., 2014. Coral communities as indicators of ecosystem-level impacts of the Deepwater Horizon spill. *Bioscience* 64, 796–807. doi:10.1093/biosci/biu129.

Galaz, V., Crona, B., Österblom, H., Olsson, P., Folke, C., 2012. Polycentric systems and interacting planetary boundaries - emerging governance of climate change-ocean acidification-marine biodiversity. *Ecol. Econ.* 81, 21–32. doi:10.1016/j.ecolecon.2011.11.012.

Gardner, M., Jones, V., Comber, S., Scrimshaw, M.D., Coello, T., Cartmell, E., Lester, J., Ellor, B., 2013. Performance of UK wastewater treatment works with respect to trace contaminants. *Sci. Total Environ.* 456–157, 359–369.

Garstang, W., 1900. The impoverishment of the sea. A critical summary of the experimental and statistical evidence bearing upon the alleged depletion of the trawling grounds. *J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. UK* 6, 1–69. doi:10.1017/S0025315400072374.

Gaw, S., Thomas, K.V., Hutchinson, T.H., 2014. Sources, impacts and trends of pharmaceuticals in the marine and coastal environment. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B* 369: 20130572.

Gaylord, B., Kroeker, K.J., Sunday, J.M., Anderson, K.M., Barry, J.P., Brown, N.E., Connell, S.D., Dupont, S., Fabricius, K.E., Hall-Spencer, J.M., Klinger, T., Milazzo, M., Munday, P.L., Russell, B.D., Sanford, E., Schreiber, S.J., Thiyagarajan, V., Vaughan, M.L.H., Widdicombe, S., Harley, C.D.G., 2015. Ocean acidification through the lens of ecological theory. *Ecology* 96, 3–15. doi:10.1890/14-0802.1.

Genner, M.J., Sims, D.W., Southward, A.J., Budd, G.C., Masterson, P., McHugh, M., Rendle, P., Southall, E.J., Wearmouth, V.J., Hawkins, S.J., 2010. Body size-dependent responses of a marine fish assemblage to climate change and fishing over a century-long scale. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 16, 517–527. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2486.2009.02027.x.

Genner, M.J., Sims, D.W., Wearmouth, V.J., Southall, E.J., Southward, A.J., Henderson, P.A., Hawkins, S.J., 2004. Regional climatic warming drives long-term community changes of British marine fish. *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B Biol. Sci.* 271, 655–661. doi:10.1098/rspb.2003.2651.

Gibbs, P.E., Bryan, G.W., 1986. Reproductive failure in populations of the dog-whelk, *Nucella lapillus*, caused by imposex induced by Tributyltin from antifouling paints. *J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. UK* 66, 767–777. doi:10.1017/S0025315400048414.

Gómez-Canela, C., Cortés-Francisco, N., Oliva, X., Pujol, C., Ventura, F., Lacorte, S., Caixach, J., 2012. Occurrence of cyclophosphamide and epirubicin in wastewaters by direct injection analysis–liquid chromatography–high-resolution mass spectrometry. *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.* 19, 3210–3218. doi:10.1007/s11356-012-0826-z.

Gong, Y., Zhao, X., Cai, Z., O'Reilly, S.E., Hao, X., Zhao, D., 2014. A review of oil, dispersed oil and sediment interactions in the aquatic environment: influence on the fate, transport and remediation of oil spills. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 79, 16–33.

Griffiths, A.M., Sims, D.W., Cotterell, S.P., El Nagar, A., Ellis, J.R., Lynghammar, A., McHugh, M., Neat, F.C., Pade, N.G., Queiroz, N., Serra-Pereira, B., Rapp, T., Wearmouth, V.J., Genner, M.J., 2010. Molecular markers reveal spatially segregated cryptic species in a critically endangered fish, the

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

common skate (*Dipturus batis*). *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. B Biol. Sci.* rspb20092111.
doi:10.1098/rspb.2009.2111.

Hall-Spencer, J.M., Rodolfo-Metalpa, R., Martin, S., Ransome, E., Fine, M., Turner, S.M., Rowley, S.J., Tedesco, D., Buia, M.-C., 2008. Volcanic carbon dioxide vents show ecosystem effects of ocean acidification. *Nature* 454, 96–99. doi:10.1038/nature07051.

Hallegraeff, G.M., 2010. Ocean climate change, phytoplankton community responses, and harmful algal blooms: a formidable predictive challenge. *J. Phycol.* 46, 220–235. doi:10.1111/j.1529-8817.2010.00815.x.

Hargrave, B.T., Phillips, G.A., Doucette, L.I., White, M.J., Milligan, T.G., Wildish, D.J., Cranston, R.E., 1997. Assessing benthic impacts of organic enrichment from marine aquaculture. In: *The Interactions Between Sediments and Water*, Springer; Netherlands, 641–650.

Harley, C.D.G., Hughes, A.R., Hultgren, K.M., Miner, B.G., Sorte, C.J.B., Thornber, C.S., Rodriguez, L.F., Tomanek, L., Williams, S.L., 2006. The impacts of climate change in coastal marine systems. *Ecol. Lett.* 9, 228–241. doi:10.1111/j.1461-0248.2005.00871.x.

Harvey, B.P., Gwynn-Jones, D., Moore, P.J., 2013. Meta-analysis reveals complex marine biological responses to the interactive effects of ocean acidification and warming. *Ecol. Evol.* 3, 1016–1030. doi:10.1002/ece3.516.

Hawkins, S.J., 1981. The influence of season and barnacles on the algal colonization of *Patella vulgata* exclusion areas. *J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. UK* 61, 1–15. doi:10.1017/S0025315400045872.

Hawkins, S.J., 1983. Interactions of *Patella* and macroalgae with settling *Semibalanus balanoides* (L.). *J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol.* 71, 55–72. doi:10.1016/0022-0981(83)90104-1.

Hawkins, S.J., 2012. Marine conservation in a rapidly changing world. *Aquat. Conserv. Mar. Freshwat. Ecosyst.* 22, 281–287. doi:10.1002/aqc.2239.

Hawkins, S.J., Allen, J.R., Fielding, N.J., Wilkinson, S.B., Wallace, I.D., 1999. Liverpool Bay and the estuaries: human impact, recent recovery and restoration, In: *Ecology and Landscape Development: A History of the Mersey Basin*, Conference Proceedings, 155–165.

Hawkins, S.J., Firth, L.B., McHugh, M., Poloczanska, E.S., Herbert, R.J.H., Burrows, M.T., Kendall, M.A., Moore, P.J., Thompson, R.C., Jenkins, S.R., Sims, D.W., Genner, M.J., Mieszkowska, N., 2013. Data rescue and re-use: recycling old information to address new policy concerns. *Mar. Policy* 42, 91–98. doi:10.1016/j.marpol.2013.02.001.

Hawkins, S.J., Gibbs, P.E., Pope, N.D., Burt, G.R., Chesman, B.S., Bray, S., Proud, S.V., Spence, S.K., Southward, A.J., Langston, W.J., 2002. Recovery of polluted ecosystems: the case for long-term studies. *Mar. Environ. Res.* 54, 215–222. doi:10.1016/S0141-1136(02)00117-4.

Hawkins, S.J., Hartnoll, R.G., 1983a. Grazing of intertidal algae by marine invertebrates. *Oceanogr. Mar. Biol. Annu. Rev.* 21, 195–282.

Hawkins, S.J., Hartnoll, R.G., 1983b. Changes in a rocky shore community: an evaluation of monitoring. *Mar. Environ. Res.* 9, 131–181. doi:10.1016/0141-1136(83)90051-X.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Hawkins, S.J., Moore, P.J., Burrows, M.T., Poloczanska, E., Mieszkowska, N., Herbert, R.J.H., Jenkins, S.R., Thompson, R.C., Genner, M.J., Southward, A.J., 2008. Complex interactions in a rapidly changing world: responses of rocky shore communities to recent climate change. *Clim. Res.* 37, 123–133. doi:10.3354/cr00768.

Hawkins, S.J., Southward, A.J., 1992. The *Torrey Canyon* oil spill: recovery of rocky shore communities, In: Thayer, G., (Ed), *Restoring the Nation's Marine Environment*. Maryland Sea Grant College; Maryland, USA, 583–631.

Hawkins, S.J., Southward, A.J., Barrett, R.L., 1983. Population structure of *Patella vulgata* L. during succession on rocky shores in Southwest England. *Oceanol. Acta Special Is.*, 103–107.

Hawkins, S.J., Southward, A.J., Genner, M.J., 2003. Detection of environmental change in a marine ecosystem - evidence from the western English Channel. *Sci. Total Environ.* 310, 245–256. doi:10.1016/S0048-9697(02)00645-9.

Hawkins, S.J., Sugden, H.E., Mieszkowska, N., Moore, P.J., Poloczanska, E., Leaper, R., Herbert, R.J.H., Genner, M.J., Moschella, P.S., Thompson, R.C., Jenkins, S.R., Southward, A.J., Burrows, M.T., 2009. Consequences of climate-driven biodiversity changes for ecosystem functioning of north European rocky shores. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 396, 245–259. doi:10.3354/meps08378.

Helmuth, B., Mieszkowska, N., Moore, P., Hawkins, S.J., 2006. Living on the edge of two changing worlds: forecasting the responses of rocky intertidal ecosystems to climate change. *Annu. Rev. Ecol. Evol. Syst.* 37, 373–404. doi:10.2307/annurev.ecolsys.37.091305.30000015.

Helmuth, B., Russell, B., Connell, S., Dong, Y., Harley, C., Lima, F., Sara, G., Williams, G., Mieszkowska, N., 2014. Beyond long-term averages: making biological sense of a rapidly changing world. *Clim. Chang. Responses* 1, 1–12. doi:10.1186/s40665-014-0006-0.

Hinrichsen, D., 1999. The coastal population explosion, In: Cicin-Sain, B., Knecht, R.W. and Foster, N., (Eds.), *Trends and Future Challenges for U.S. National Ocean and Coastal Policy: Proceedings of a Workshop January 1999*. NOAA; Washington DC, USA, 27–29.

Hinz, H., Prieto, V., Kaiser, M.J., 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predications. *Ecol. Appl.* 19, 761–773. doi:10.1890/08-0351.1.

Ho, K.K.Y., Leung, K.M.Y., 2014. Organotin contamination in seafood and its implication for human health risk in Hong Kong. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 85, 634–640. doi:10.1016/j.marpolbul.2013.12.039.

Ho, K.K.Y., Zhou, G.J., Xu, E.G.B., Wang, X., Leung, K.M.Y., 2016. Long-term spatio-temporal trends of organotin contaminations in the marine environment of Hong Kong. *PLoS One* 11, e0155632. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0155632.

Houde, M., De Silva, A.O., Muir, D.C.G., Letcher, R.J., 2011. Monitoring of perfluorinated compounds in aquatic biota: an updated review. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 45, 7962–7973. doi:10.1021/es104326w.

Hulme, P.E., 2009. Trade, transport and trouble: managing invasive species pathways in an era of globalization. *J. Appl. Ecol.* 46, 10–18. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2664.2008.01600.x.

Hutchings, J.A., 2000. Collapse and recovery of marine fishes. *Nature* 406, 882–885. doi:10.1038/35022565.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

IPCC, 2014. *Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. IPCC; Geneva, Switzerland. doi:10.1017/CBO9781107415324.

Islam, M.S., Tanaka, M., 2004. Impacts of pollution on coastal and marine ecosystems including coastal and marine fisheries and approach for management: a review and synthesis. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 48, 7–8.

Jackson, J.B.C., Kirby, M.X., Berger, W.H., Bjorndal, K.A., Botsford, L.W., Bourque, B.J., Bradbury, R.H., Cooke, R., Erlandson, J., Estes, J.A., Hughes, T.P., Kidwell, S., Lange, C.B., Lenihan, H.S., Pandolfi, J.M., Peterson, C.H., Steneck, R.S., Tegner, M.J., Warner, R.R., 2001. Historical overfishing and the recent collapse of coastal ecosystems. *Science* 293(5530), 629–637.

Jæger, I., Hop, H., Gabrielsen, G.W., 2009. Biomagnification of mercury in selected species from an Arctic marine food web in Svalbard. *Sci. Total Environ.* 407, 4744–4751.

Jenkins, S.R., Coleman, R.A., Della Santina, P., Hawkins, S.J., Burrows, M.T., Hartnoll, R.G., 2005. Regional scale differences in the determinism of grazing effects in the rocky intertidal. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 287, 77–86. doi:10.3354/meps287077.

Jenkins, S.R., Norton, T.A., Hawkins, S.J., 1999. Settlement and post-settlement interactions between *Semibalanus balanoides* (L.) (Crustacea: Cirripedia) and three species of furoid canopy algae. *J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol.* 236, 49–67. doi:10.1016/S0022-0981(98)00189-0.

Jennings, S., Kaiser, M.J., 1998. The effects of fishing on marine ecosystems. *Adv. Mar. Biol.* 34, 201–352. doi:10.1016/S0065-2881(08)60212-6.

Jiao, N., Zhang, Y., Zeng, Y., Gardner, W.D., Mishonov, A.V., Richardson, M.J., Hong, N., Pan, D., Yan, X.H., Jo, Y.H., Chen, C.T.A., Wang, P., Chen, Y., Hong, H., Bai, Y., Chen, X., Huang, B., Deng, H., Shi, Y., Yang, D., 2007. Ecological anomalies in the East China Sea: impacts of the Three Gorges Dam? *Water Res.* 41, 1287–1293. doi:10.1016/j.watres.2006.11.053.

Jones, N.S., 1946. Browsing of *Patella*. *Nature* 158, 557–558. doi:10.1038/158557b0.

Jones, N.S., 1948. Observations and experiments on the biology of *Patella vulgata* at Port St. Mary, Isle of Man. *Proc. Trans. Liverpool Biol. Soc.* 56, 60–77.

Jonsson, P.R., Granhag, L., Moschella, P.S., Åberg, P., Hawkins, S.J., Thompson, R.C., 2006. Interactions between wave action and grazing control the distribution of intertidal macroalgae. *Ecology* 87, 1169–1178. doi:10.1890/0012-9658(2006)87[1169:IBWAAG]2.0.CO;2.

Kaiser, M.J., Ramsay, K., Richardson, C.A., Spence, F.E., Brand, A.R., 2000. Chronic fishing disturbance has changed shelf sea benthic community structure. *J. Anim. Ecol.* 69, 494–503. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2656.2000.00412.x.

Kendall, M.A., Burrows, M.T., Southward, A.J., Hawkins, S.J., 2004. Predicting the effects of marine climate change on the invertebrate prey of the birds of rocky shores. *Ibis* 146, 40–47. doi:10.1111/j.1474-919X.2004.00326.x.

Kennish, M.J., 2002. Environmental threats and environmental future of estuaries. *Environ. Conserv.* 29, 78–107.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Kingston, P.F., 2002. Long-term environmental impact of oil spills. *Spill Sci. Technol. B.* 7, 53–61.

Koike, K., 1996. The countermeasures against coastal hazards in Japan. *GeoJournal* 38, 301–312. doi:10.1007/BF00204722.

Kroeker, K.J., Kordas, R.L., Crim, R.N., Singh, G.G., 2010. Meta-analysis reveals negative yet variable effects of ocean acidification on marine organisms. *Ecol. Lett.* 13, 1419–1434. doi:10.1111/j.1461-0248.2010.01518.x.

Langston, W.J., Chesman, B.S., Burt, G.R., Taylor, M., Covey, R., Cunningham, N., Jonas, P., Hawkins, S.J., 2006. Characterisation of the European Marine Sites in South West England: the Fal and Helford candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC). *Hydrobiologia* 555, 321–333. doi:10.1007/1-4020-4697-9_28.

Langston, W.J., Pope, N.D., Davey, M., Langston, K.M., O’ Hara, S.C.M., Gibbs, P.E., Pascoe, P.L., 2015. Recovery from TBT pollution in English Channel environments: a problem solved? *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 95, 551–564. doi:10.1016/j.marpolbul.2014.12.011.

Lin, D.T., Fong, P., 2008. Macroalgal bioindicators (growth, tissue N, $\delta^{15}\text{N}$) detect nutrient enrichment from shrimp farm effluent entering Opunohu Bay, Moorea, French Polynesia. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 56, 245–249.

Lindgren, M., Checkley, D.M., Rouyer, T., MacCall, A.D., Stenseth, N.C., 2013. Climate, fishing, and fluctuations of sardine and anchovy in the California Current. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 110, 13672–13677. doi:10.1073/pnas.1305733110.

Littler, M.M., Murray, S.N., 1975. Impact of sewage on the distribution, abundance and community structure of rocky intertidal macro-organisms. *Mar. Biol.* 30, 277–291. doi:10.1007/BF00390633.

Loarie, S.R., Duffy, P.B., Hamilton, H., Asner, G.P., Field, C.B., Ackerly, D.D., 2009. The velocity of climate change. *Nature* 462, 1052–1055. doi:10.1038/nature08649.

Lodge, S., 1948. Algal Growth in the Absence of *Patella* on an Experimental Strip of Foreshore, Port St. Mary, Isle of Man. *Proc. Trans. Liverpool Biol. Soc.* 56, 78–83.

Loganathan, B., Lam, P., 2011. *Global Contamination Trends of Persistent Organic Chemicals*. CRC Press; Boca Raton, USA.

Lotze, H.K., Lenihan, H.S., Bourque, B.J., Bradbury, R.H., Cooke, G., Kay, M.C., Kidwell, S.M., Kirby, M.X., Peterson, C.H., Jackson, J.B.C., 2006. Depletion, degradation, and recovery potential of estuaries and coastal seas. *Science* 312(5781) 1806–1809. doi:10.1126/science.1128035.

Makabe, R., Furukawa, R., Takao, M., Uye, S., 2014. Marine artificial structures as amplifiers of *Aurelia aurita* s.l. blooms: a case study of a newly installed floating pier. *J. Oceanogr.* 70, 447–455. doi:10.1007/s10872-014-0249-1.

Matranga, V., Corsi, I., 2012. Toxic effects of engineered nanoparticles in the marine environment: model organisms and molecular approaches. *Mar. Environ. Res.* 76, 32–40. doi:10.1016/j.marenvres.2012.01.006.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Matthiessen, P., 2013. Detection, monitoring, and control of Tributyltin - an almost complete success story. *Environ. Toxicol. Chem.* 32, 487–489. doi:10.1002/etc.2108.

Mayer-Pinto, M., Johnston, E.L., Hutchings, P.A., Marzinelli, E.M., Ahyong, S.T., Birch, G., Booth, D.J., Creese, R.G., Doblin, M.A., Figueira, W., Gribben, P.E., Pritchard, T., Roughan, M., Steinberg, P.D., Hedge, L.H., 2015. Sydney Harbour: a review of anthropogenic impacts on the biodiversity and ecosystem function of one of the world's largest natural harbours. *Mar. Freshwater Res.* 66, 1088–1105.

McEneff, G., Barron, L., Kelleher, B., Paull, B., Quinn, B., 2014. A year-long study of the spatial occurrence and relative distribution of pharmaceutical residues in sewage effluent, receiving marine waters and marine bivalves. *Sci. Total Environ.* 476–477, 317–326.

McHugh, M., Sims, D.W., Partridge, J.C., Genner, M.J., 2011. A century later: long-term change of an inshore temperate marine fish assemblage. *J. Sea Res.* 65, 187–194.
doi:10.1016/j.seares.2010.09.006.

Mieszkowska, N., Burrows, M.T., Pannacciulli, F.G., Hawkins, S.J., 2014a. Multidecadal signals within co-occurring intertidal barnacles *Semibalanus balanoides* and *Chthamalus* spp. linked to the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation. *J. Mar. Syst.* 133, 70–76. doi:10.1016/j.jmarsys.2012.11.008.

Mieszkowska, N., Kendall, M.A., Hawkins, S.J., Leaper, R., Williamson, P., Hardman-Mountford, N.J., Southward, A.J., 2006. Changes in the range of some common rocky shore species in Britain – a response to climate change? *Hydrobiologia* 555, 241–251. doi:10.1007/s10750-005-1120-6.

Mieszkowska, N., Sugden, H., Firth, L.B., Hawkins, S.J., 2014b. The role of sustained observations in tracking impacts of environmental change on marine biodiversity and ecosystems. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. A* 372, 20130339. doi:10.1098/rsta.2013.0339.

Mineur, F., Cook, E.J., Minchin, D., Bohn, K., Macleod, A., Maggs, C.A., 2012. Changing coasts: marine aliens and artificial structures. *Oceanogr. Mar. Biol. Annu. Rev.* 50, 189–234.

Monsarrat, S., Pennino, M.G., Smith, T.D., Reeves, R.R., Meynard, C.N., Kaplan, D.M., Rodrigues, A.S.L., 2016. A spatially explicit estimate of the prewhaling abundance of the endangered North Atlantic right whale. *Conserv. Biol.* 30, 783–791. doi:10.1111/cobi.12664.

Montero-Serra, I., Edwards, M., Genner, M.J., 2015. Warming shelf seas drive the subtropicalization of European pelagic fish communities. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 21, 144–153. doi:10.1111/gcb.12747.

Moore, J., 2006. Long term ecological impacts of marine oil spills. *Proc. Interspill Conf.* March 2006, London, 21–23.

Moore, P., Hawkins, S.J., Thompson, R.C., 2007. Role of biological habitat amelioration in altering the relative responses of congeneric species to climate change. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 334, 11–19.
doi:10.3354/meps334011.

Mormede, S., Davies, I.M., 2003. Horizontal and vertical distribution of organic contaminants in deep-sea fish species. *Chemosphere* 50, 563–574.

Myers, R.A., Worm, B., 2003. Rapid worldwide depletion of predatory fish communities. *Nature* 423, 280–283. doi:10.1038/nature01610.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Navarro, E., Baun, A., Behra, R., Hartmann, N.B., Filser, J., Miao, A.-J., Quigg, A., Santschi, P.H., Sigg, L., 2008. Environmental behavior and ecotoxicity of engineered nanoparticles to algae, plants, and fungi. *Ecotoxicology* 17, 372–386.

Naylor, R.L., Goldburg, R.J., Primavera, J.H., Kautsky, N., Beveridge, M.C.M., Clay, J., Folke, C., Lubchenco, J., Mooney, H., Troell, M., 2000. Effect of aquaculture on world fish supplies. *Nature* 405, 1017–1024. doi:10.1038/35016500.

Neat, F., Righton, D., 2007. Warm water occupancy by North Sea cod. *Proc. Biol. Sci.* 274, 789–798. doi:10.1098/rspb.2006.0212.

Neumann, B., Vafeidis, A.T., Zimmermann, J., Nicholls, R.J., 2015. Future coastal population growth and exposure to sea-level rise and coastal flooding - a global assessment. *PLoS One* 10, e0118571. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0118571.

Nicolaus, E.E.M., Barry, J., 2015. Imposex in the dogwhelk (*Nucella lapillus*): 22-year monitoring around England and Wales. *Environ. Monit. Assess.* 187, 1–14. doi:10.1007/s10661-015-4961-0.

Nixon, S.W., 1995. Coastal marine eutrophication: a definition, social causes, and future concerns. *Ophelia* 41, 199–219. doi:10.1080/00785236.1995.10422044.

Notman, G.M., McGill, R.A.R., Hawkins, S.J., Burrows, M.T., 2016. Macroalgae contribute to the diet of *Patella vulgata* from contrasting conditions of latitude and wave exposure in the UK. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 549, 113–123. doi:10.3354/meps11691.

Nowack, B., Bucheli, T.D., 2007. Occurrence, behavior and effects of nanoparticles in the environment. *Environ. Pollut.* 150, 5–22. doi:10.1016/j.envpol.2007.06.006.

O'Connor, N.E., Crowe, T.P., 2005. Biodiversity loss and ecosystem functioning: distinguishing between number and identity of species. *Ecology* 86, 1783–1796. doi:10.1890/04-1172.

O'Connor, N.E., Crowe, T.P., 2008. Do mussel patches provide a refuge for algae from grazing gastropods? *J. Molluscan Stud.* 74, 75–78. doi:10.1093/mollus/eym046.

Olden, J.D., Poff, N.L., Douglas, M.R., Douglas, M.E., Fausch, K.D., 2004. Ecological and evolutionary consequences of biotic homogenization. *Trends Ecol. Evol.* 19, 18–24. doi:10.1016/j.tree.2003.09.010.

Orr, J.C., Fabry, V.J., Aumont, O., Bopp, L., Doney, S.C., Feely, R.A., Gnanadesikan, A., Gruber, N., Ishida, A., Joos, F., Key, R.M., Lindsay, K., Maier-Reimer, E., Matear, R., Monfray, P., Mouchet, A., Najjar, R.G., Plattner, G.-K., Rodgers, K.B., Sabine, C.L., Sarmiento, J.L., Schlitzer, R., Slater, R.D., Totterdell, I.J., Weirig, M.-F., Yamanaka, Y., Yool, A., 2005. Anthropogenic ocean acidification over the twenty-first century and its impact on calcifying organisms. *Nature* 437, 681–686. doi:10.1038/nature04095.

Paerl, H.W., Huisman, J., 2008. Blooms like it hot. *Science* 320(5872), 57–58. doi:10.1126/science.1155398.

Páez-Osuna, F., 2001. The environmental impact of shrimp aquaculture: causes, effects, and mitigating alternatives. *Environ. Manag.* 28, 131–140. doi:10.1007/s002670010212.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Pauly, D., Christensen, V., Gu  nette, S., Pitcher, T.J., Sumaila, U.R., Walters, C.J., Watson, R., Zeller, D., 2002. Towards sustainability in world fisheries. *Nature* 418, 689–695. doi:10.1038/nature01017.

Perry, A., Low, P., Ellis, J., Reynolds, J., 2005. Climate change and distribution shifts in marine fishes. *Science* 308(5730), 1912–1915. doi:10.1126/science.1111322.

Phillips, D.J.H., 1977. The use of biological indicator organisms to monitor trace metal pollution in marine and estuarine environments – a review. *Environ. Pollut.* 13, 281–317.

Planque, B., Fromentin, J., Cury, P., Drinkwater, K.F., Jennings, S., Perry, R.I., Kifani, S., 2010. How does fishing alter marine populations and ecosystems sensitivity to climate? *J. Mar. Syst.* 79, 403–417. doi:10.1016/j.jmarsys.2008.12.018.

Poloczanska, E.S., Hawkins, S.J., Southward, A.J., Burrows, M.T., 2008. Modeling the response of populations of competing species to climate change. *Ecology* 89, 3138–3149.

Primavera, J.H., 2006. Overcoming the impacts of aquaculture on the coastal zone. *Ocean Coast. Manag.* 49, 531–545. doi:10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2006.06.018.

Purcell, J.E., 2012. Jellyfish and ctenophore blooms coincide with human proliferations and environmental perturbations. *Annu. Rev. Mar. Sci.* 4, 209–235. doi:10.1146/annurev-marine-120709-142751.

Rahmstorf, S., Feulner, G., Mann, M., Robinson, A., 2015. Exceptional twentieth-century slowdown in Atlantic Ocean overturning circulation. *Nat. Clim. Chang.* 5, 475–480.

Raven, J., Caldeira, K., Elderfield, H., Hoegh-Guldberg, O., Liss, P., Riebesell, U., Shepherd, J., Turley, C., Watson, A., 2005. Ocean Acidification Due to Increasing Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide. The Royal Society; London, UK.

Read P., Fernandes, T., 2003. Management of environmental impacts of marine aquaculture in Europe. *Aquaculture* 226, 139–163.

Rius, M., Clusella-Trullas, S., McQuaid, C.D., Navarro, R.A., Griffiths, C.L., Matthee, C.A., Heyden, S., Turon, X., 2014. Range expansions across ecoregions: interactions of climate change, physiology and genetic diversity. *Glob. Ecol. Biogeogr.* 23, 76–88.

Robinson, R., 1996. *Trawling: The Rise and Fall of the British Trawl Fishery*. University of Exeter Press; Exeter, UK.

Rose, G.A., Rowe, S., 2015. Northern cod comeback. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci.* 72, 1789–1798. doi:10.1139/cjfas-2015-0346.

R  a-G  mez, P.C., P  ttmann, W., 2012. Occurrence and removal of lidocaine, tramadol, venlafaxine, and their metabolites in German wastewater treatment plants. *Environ. Sci. Pollut. Res.* 19, 689–699. doi:10.1007/s11356-011-0614-1.

Ruiz, G., Carlton, J., 2003. *Invasive Species: Vectors and Management Strategies*. Island Press; London, UK.

Russell, E., 1942. *The Overfishing Problem*. Cambridge University Press; Cambridge, UK.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Russell, F.S., Southward, A.J., Boalch, G.T., Butler, E.I., 1971. Changes in biological conditions in the English Channel off Plymouth during the last half century. *Nature* 234, 468–470.
doi:10.1038/234468a0.

Rutterford, L.A., Simpson, S.D., Jennings, S., Johnson, M.P., Blanchard, J.L., Schön, P.-J., Sims, D.W., Tinker, J., Genner, M.J., 2015. Future fish distributions constrained by depth in warming seas. *Nat. Clim. Chang.* 5, 569–573. doi:10.1038/nclimate2607.

Sabine, C.L., Feely, R.A., Gruber, N., Key, R.M., Lee, K., Bullister, J.L., Wanninkhof, R., Wong, C.S., Wallace, D.W.R., Tilbrook, B., Millero, F.J., Peng, T.-H., Kozyr, A., Ono, T., Rios, A.F., 2004. The oceanic sink for anthropogenic CO₂. *Science* 305(5682), 367–371.

Scheffer, S., Carpenter, S., de Young, B., 2005. Cascading effects of overfishing in marine systems. *Trends Ecol. Evol.* 20, 579–581. doi:10.1016/j.tree.2005.08.007.

Scheuhammer, A.M., 1987. The chronic toxicity of aluminium, cadmium, mercury, and lead in birds: a review. *Environ. Pollut.* 46, 263–295. doi:10.1016/0269-7491(87)90173-4.

Schindler, D.E., Hilborn, R., Chasco, B., Boatright, C.P., Quinn, T.P., Rogers, L.A., Webster, M.S., 2010. Population diversity and the portfolio effect in an exploited species. *Nature* 465, 609–612.
doi:10.1038/nature09060.

Sheehan, E.V., Stevens, T.F., Gall, S.C., Cousens, S.L., Attrill, M.J., 2013. Recovery of a temperate reef assemblage in a marine protected area following the exclusion of towed demersal fishing. *PLoS One* 8, 1–12. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0083883.

Simpson, S.D., Jennings, S., Johnson, M.P., Blanchard, J.L., Schön, P.S., Sims, D.W., Genner, M.J., 2011. Continental shelf-wide response of a fish assemblage to rapid warming of the sea. *Curr. Biol.* 21, 1565–1570. doi:10.1016/j.cub.2011.08.016.

Sims, D.W., Southward, A.J., 2006. Dwindling fish numbers already of concern in 1883. *Nature* 439, 660.

Singh, N., Turner, A., 2009. Trace metals in antifouling paint particles and their heterogeneous contamination of coastal sediments. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 58, 559–564.
doi:10.1016/j.marpolbul.2008.11.014.

Small, C., Nicholls, R.J., 2003. A global analysis of human settlement in coastal zones. *J. Coast. Res.* 19, 584–599.

Smith, J.E., 1968. *Torrey Canyon Pollution and Marine Life: A Report by the Plymouth Laboratory of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*. Cambridge University Press; Cambridge, UK.

Smith, V.H., Schindler, D.W., 2009. Eutrophication science: where do we go from here? *Trends Ecol. Evol.* 24, 201–207. doi:10.1016/j.tree.2008.11.009.

Smith, V.H., Tilman, G.D., Nekola, J.C., 1999. Eutrophication: impacts of excess nutrient inputs on freshwater, marine, and terrestrial ecosystems. *Environ. Pollut.* 100, 179–196.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Solomon, S., Plattner, G.-K., Knutti, R., Friedlingstein, P., 2009. Irreversible climate change due to carbon dioxide emissions. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 106, 1704–1709. doi:10.1073/pnas.0812721106.

Sonak, S., Pangam, P., Giriyan, A., Hawaldar, K., 2009. Implications of the ban on organotins for protection of global coastal and marine ecology. *J. Environ. Manag.* 90, 96–108.

doi:10.1016/j.jenvman.2008.08.017.

Southward, A.J., 1964. Limpet grazing and the control of vegetation on rocky shores, In: Crisp, D., (Ed), *Grazing in Terrestrial and Marine Environments*. Blackwell Science; Oxford, UK, 265–273.

Southward, A.J., 1967. Recent changes in abundance of intertidal barnacles in south-west England: a possible effect of climatic deterioration. *J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. UK* 47, 81–95.

doi:10.1017/S0025315400033580.

Southward, A.J., 1979. Cyclic fluctuations in population density during 11 years recolonisation of rocky shores in West Cornwall following the *Torrey Canyon* oil spill in 1967, In: Naylor, E. and Hartnoll, R., (Eds.), *Cyclic Phenomena in Marine Plants and Animals*. Pergamon Press; Oxford, UK, 85–92.

Southward, A.J., 1980. The Western English Channel – an inconsistent ecosystem? *Nature* 285, 361–366.

Southward, A.J., 1991. Forty years of changes in species composition and population density of barnacles on a rocky shore near Plymouth. *J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. UK* 71, 495–513.

doi:10.1017/S002531540005311X.

Southward, A.J., Boalch, G., Maddock, L., 1988. Fluctuations in the herring and pilchard fisheries of Devon and Cornwall linked to change in climate since the 16th century. *J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. UK* 68, 423–445.

Southward, A.J., Crisp, D.J., 1954. Recent changes in the distribution of the intertidal barnacles *Chthamalus stellatus* Poli and *Balanus balanoides* L. in the British Isles. *J. Anim. Ecol.* 23, 163–177.

doi:10.2307/1665.

Southward, A.J., Hawkins, S.J., Burrows, M.T., 1995. Seventy years' observations of changes in distribution and abundance of zooplankton and intertidal organisms in the Western English Channel in relation to rising sea temperature. *J. Therm. Biol.* 20, 127–155.

Southward, A.J., Langmead, O., Hardman-Mountford, N.J., Aiken, J., Boalch, G.T., Dando, P.R., Genner, M.J., Joint, I., Kendall, M.A., Halliday, N.C., Harris, R.P., Leaper, R., Mieszkowska, N., Pingree, R.D., Richardson, A.J., Sims, D.W., Smith, T., Walne, A.W., Hawkins, S.J., 2004. Long-term oceanographic and ecological research in the western English Channel. *Adv. Mar. Biol.* 47, 1–105. doi:10.1016/S0065-2881(04)47001-1.

Southward, A.J., Roberts, E.K., 1984. The Marine Biological Association 1884-1984: One Hundred Years of Marine Research. *Mar. Biol. Assoc. Occasional Publ.* No. 3.

Southward, A.J., Southward, E.C., 1977. Distribution and ecology of the hermit crab *Clibanarius erythropus* in the Western Channel. *J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. UK* 57, 441–452.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Southward, A.J., Southward, E.C., 1978. Recolonization of rocky shores in Cornwall after use of toxic dispersants to clean up the *Torrey Canyon* spill. *J. Fish. Res. Board Can.* 35, 682–706.
doi:10.1139/f78-120.

Southward, A.J., Southward, E.C., 1988. Disappearance of the warm-water hermit crab *Clibanarius erythropus* from south-west Britain. *J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. UK* 68, 409–412.
doi:10.1017/S0025315400043307.

Spence, S.K., Bryan, G.W., Gibbs, P.E., Masters, D., Morris, L., Hawkins, S.J., 1990. Effects of TBT contamination on *Nucella* populations. *Funct. Ecol.* 4, 425–432. doi:10.2307/2389605.

Spencer, M., Mieszkowska, N., Robinson, L.A., Simpson, S.D., Burrows, M.T., Birchenough, S.N.R., Capasso, E., Cleall-Harding, P., Crummy, J., Duck, C., Eloire, D., Frost, M., Hall, A.J., Hawkins, S.J., Johns, D.G., Sims, D.W., Smyth, T.J., Frid, C.L.J., 2012. Region-wide changes in marine ecosystem dynamics: state-space models to distinguish trends from step changes. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 18, 1270–1281. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2486.2011.02620.x.

Stachowicz, J.J., Fried, H., Osman, R.W., Whitlatch, R.B., 2002a. Biodiversity, invasion resistance, and marine ecosystem function: reconciling pattern and process. *Ecology* 83, 2575–2590.

Stachowicz, J.J., Terwin, J.R., Whitlatch, R.B., Osman, R.W., 2002b. Linking climate change and biological invasions: ocean warming facilitates nonindigenous species invasions. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 99, 15497–15500. doi:10.1073/pnas.242437499.

Streftaris, N., Zenetos, A., Papathanassiou, E., 2005. Globalisation in marine ecosystems: the story of non-indigenous marine species across European seas. *Oceanogr. Mar. Biol. Annu. Rev.* 43, 419–453.

Suchanek, T.H., 1993. Oil impacts on marine invertebrate populations and communities. *Amer. Zool.* 33, 510–523.

Suikkanen, S., Laamanen, M., Huttunen, M., 2007. Long-term changes in summer phytoplankton communities of the open northern Baltic Sea. *Estuar. Coast. Shelf Sci.* 71, 580–592.

do Sul, J.A.I., Costa, M.F., 2014. The present and future of microplastic pollution in the marine environment. *Environ. Pollut.* 185, 352–364. doi:10.1016/j.envpol.2013.10.036.

Sutherland, W.J., Clout, M., Côté, I.M., Daszak, P., Depledge, M.H., Fellman, L., Fleishman, E., Garthwaite, R., Gibbons, D.W., De Lurio, J., Impey, A.J., Lickorish, F., Lindenmayer, D., Madgwick, J., Margerison, C., Maynard, T., Peck, L.S., Pretty, J., Prior, S., Redford, K.H., Scharlemann, J.P.W., Spalding, M., Watkinson, A.R., 2010. A horizon scan of global conservation issues for 2010. *Trends Ecol. Evol.* 25, 1–7. doi:10.1016/j.tree.2009.10.003.

Thompson, R.C., Olsen, Y., Mitchell, R.P., Davis, A., Rowland, S.J., John, A.W.G., McGonigle, D., Russell, A.E., 2004. Lost at sea: where is all the plastic? *Science* 304(5672), 838.

Thurstan, R.H., Brockington, S., Roberts, C.M., 2010. The effects of 118 years of industrial fishing on UK bottom trawl fisheries. *Nat. Commun.* 1, 15. doi:10.1038/ncomms1013.

Pre-proof: Please see Hawkins, S.J., Evans, A.J., Mieszkowska, N., Adams, L.C., Bray, S., Burrows, M.T., Firth, L.B., Genner, M.J., Leung, K.M.Y., Moore, P.J. and Pack, K., 2017. Distinguishing globally-driven changes from regional-and local-scale impacts: The case for long-term and broad-scale studies of recovery from pollution. *Marine pollution bulletin*, 124(2), pp.573-586.
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X17300978>

Thurstan, R.H., Hawkins, J.P., Roberts, C.M., 2014. Origins of the bottom trawling controversy in the British Isles: 19th century witness testimonies reveal evidence of early fishery declines. *Fish Fish.* 15, 506–522. doi:10.1111/faf.12034.

Tillin, H., Hiddink, J., Jennings, S., Kaiser, M., 2006. Chronic bottom trawling alters the functional composition of benthic invertebrate communities on a sea-basin scale. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 318, 31–45. doi:10.3354/meps318031.

Turner, A., Glegg, G., 2014. TBT-based antifouling paints remain on sale. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 88, 398–400. doi:10.1016/j.marpolbul.2014.08.041.

Turner, A., Millward, G.E., le Roux, S.M., 2001. Sediment–water partitioning of inorganic mercury in estuaries. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 35, 4648–4654. doi:10.1021/ES010933A.

UNEP, 2013. Global Mercury Assessment 2013: Sources, Emissions, Releases, and Environmental Transport. UNEP Chemicals Branch; Geneva, Switzerland. doi:DTI/1636/GE.

Veit, R., McGowan, J., Ainley, D., Wahl, T., Pyle, P., 1997. Apex marine predator declines ninety percent in association with changing oceanic climate. *Glob. Chang. Biol.* 3, 23–28. doi:10.1046/j.1365-2486.1997.d01-130.x.

Walther, G.-R., 2010. Community and ecosystem responses to recent climate change. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. Lond. B* 365, 2019–2024. doi:10.1098/rstb.2010.0021.

Wilson, J.G., Minchin, D., McHugh, B., McGovern, E., Tanner, C.J., Giltrap, M., 2015. Declines in TBT contamination in Irish coastal waters 1987–2011, using the dogwhelk (*Nucella lapillus*) as a biological indicator. *Mar. Pollut. Bull.* 100, 289–296. doi:10.1016/j.marpolbul.2015.08.038.

Wootton, J.T., Pfister, C.A., Forester, J.D., 2008. Dynamic patterns and ecological impacts of declining ocean pH in a high-resolution multi-year dataset. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 105, 18848–18853. doi:10.1073/pnas.0810079105.

Worm, B., Hilborn, R., Baum, J.K., Branch, T.A., Collie, J.S., Costello, C., Fogarty, M.J., Fulton, E.A., Hutchings, J.A., Jennings, S., Jensen, O.P., Lotze, H.K., Mace, P.M., McClanahan, T.R., Minto, C., Palumbi, S.R., Parma, A.M., Ricard, D., Rosenberg, A.A., Watson, R., Zeller, D., 2009. Rebuilding global fisheries. *Science* 325(5940), 578–585. doi:10.1126/science.1173146.

Worm, B., Tittensor, D.P. 2011. Range contraction in large pelagic predators. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 108, 11942–11947.

Yang, D., Shi, H., Li, L., Li, J., Jabeen, K., Kolandhasamy, P., 2015. Microplastic pollution in table salts from China. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 49, 13622–13627. doi:10.1021/acs.est.5b03163.

Zhu, X., Zhou, J., Cai, Z., 2011. TiO₂ nanoparticles in the marine environment: impact on the toxicity of tributyltin to abalone (*Haliotis diversicolor supertexta*) embryos. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 45, 3753–3758.